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CAMBRIDGE
GUIDE.



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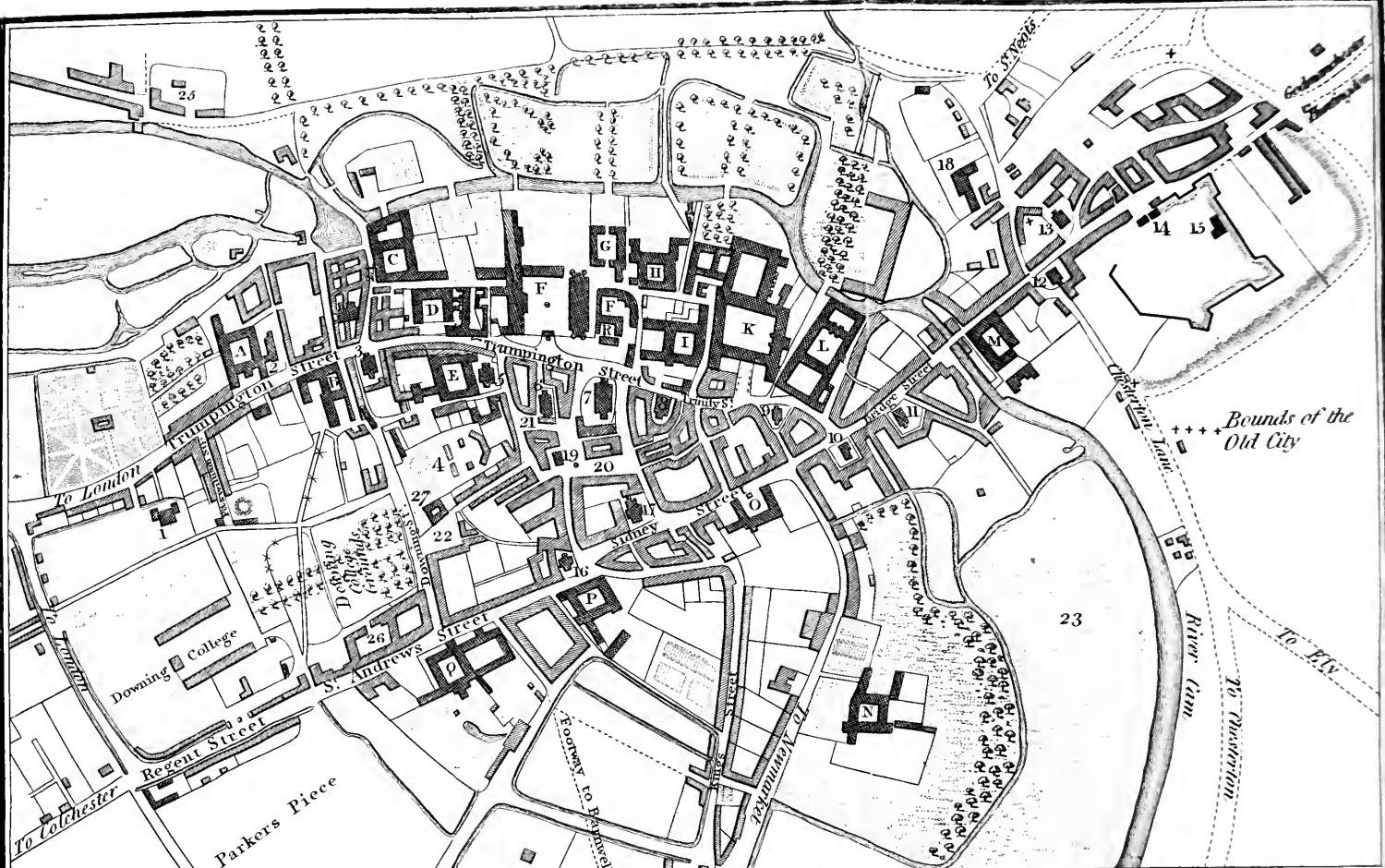


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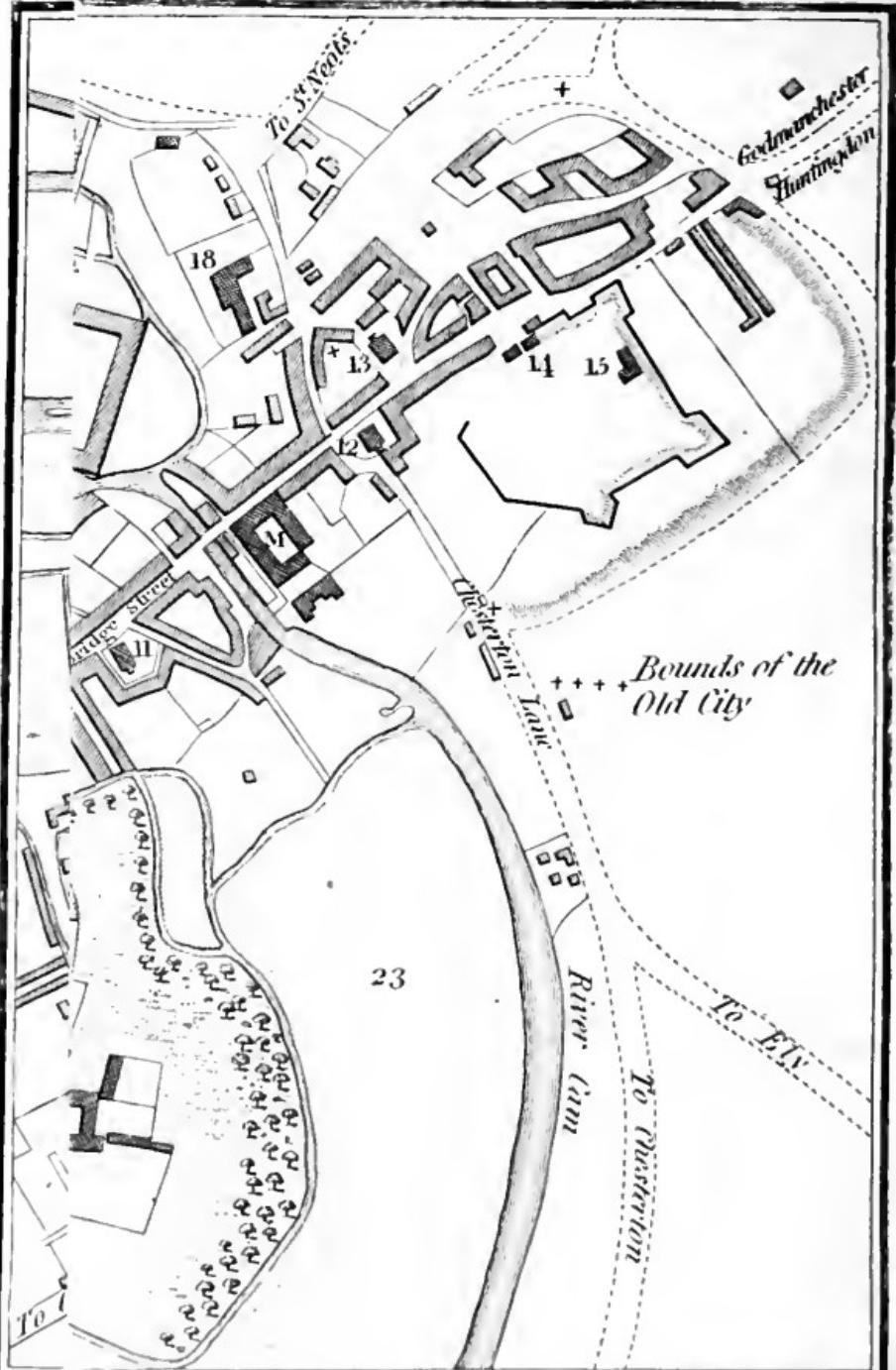
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PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE, 1830.

A. S ^t Peter's College	I Caius College	12 S ^t Giles's	20 Butter Market
B. Pembroke Hall	K Trinity College	13 S ^t Peter's	21 Corn Market
C. Queens's College	L St. John's College	14 Castle	22 Beast Market
D. Catherine Hall	M Magdalene College	15 County Prison	23 Midsummer Common
E. Benet College	N Jesus College	16 S ^t . Andrew's Ch.	24 Silver Street
F. King's College	O Sidney College	17 Trinity Ch.	25 Newnham
G. Clare Hall	P Christ College	18 Pythagoras's School	26 The New Gool
H. Trinity Hall	Q Emanuel College	19 Shire Hall	27 The Museum
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A.S.	12 St. Giles's	20 Butter Market
B.R.	13 St. Peter's	21 Corn Market
C.U.	14 Castle	22 Beast Market
D.G.	15 County Prison	23 Midsummer Common
E.B.	16 St. Andrew's Ch.	24 Silver Street
F.K.	17 Trinity Ch.	25 Newnham
G.T.	18 Pythagoras's School	26 The New Goat
H.T.	19 Shire Hall	27 The Museum

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THE

CAMBRIDGE GUIDE,

INCLUDING

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES

OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

AND A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CUSTOMS AND
CEREMONIES OF THE UNIVERSITY,

WITH A SKETCH OF

THE PLACES MOST WORTHY OF REMARK IN THE COUNTY.

A New Edition.

ILLUSTRATED BY THIRTY-TWO BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS,
FROM DRAWINGS BY MACKENZIE.

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CAMBRIDGE:

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1837.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN presenting a new Edition of the CAMBRIDGE GUIDE to the Public, the Editor and Publishers have been induced from a consideration of the numerous improvements recently effected and still in progress in this seat of learning, to attempt that corresponding improvement in their description which is so justly due to the celebrity of the subjects.

In doing this they have spared neither care nor expense to render their publication as accurate, complete, and elegant, as their means and limits would allow. Whilst the matter belonging to former editions has been scrupulously examined and corrected, and a considerable part has been entirely re-written, descriptions of the several Buildings and Improvements in the University down to the latest

period are given, and Engravings in a superior style, designed and executed by eminent artists, illustrate their pages. In order to accomplish their undertaking with satisfaction, they have consulted those who were best qualified to afford information and assistance; and they gratefully offer to them, and to their other friends who have encouraged their enquiries, their sincerest thanks. In conclusion, the Editor and Publishers hope that the work will be found so much improved in every part, as to be considered not only an interesting and accurate Guide to the Stranger, but also worthy of a place in the Library as a condensed and lively History of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge.

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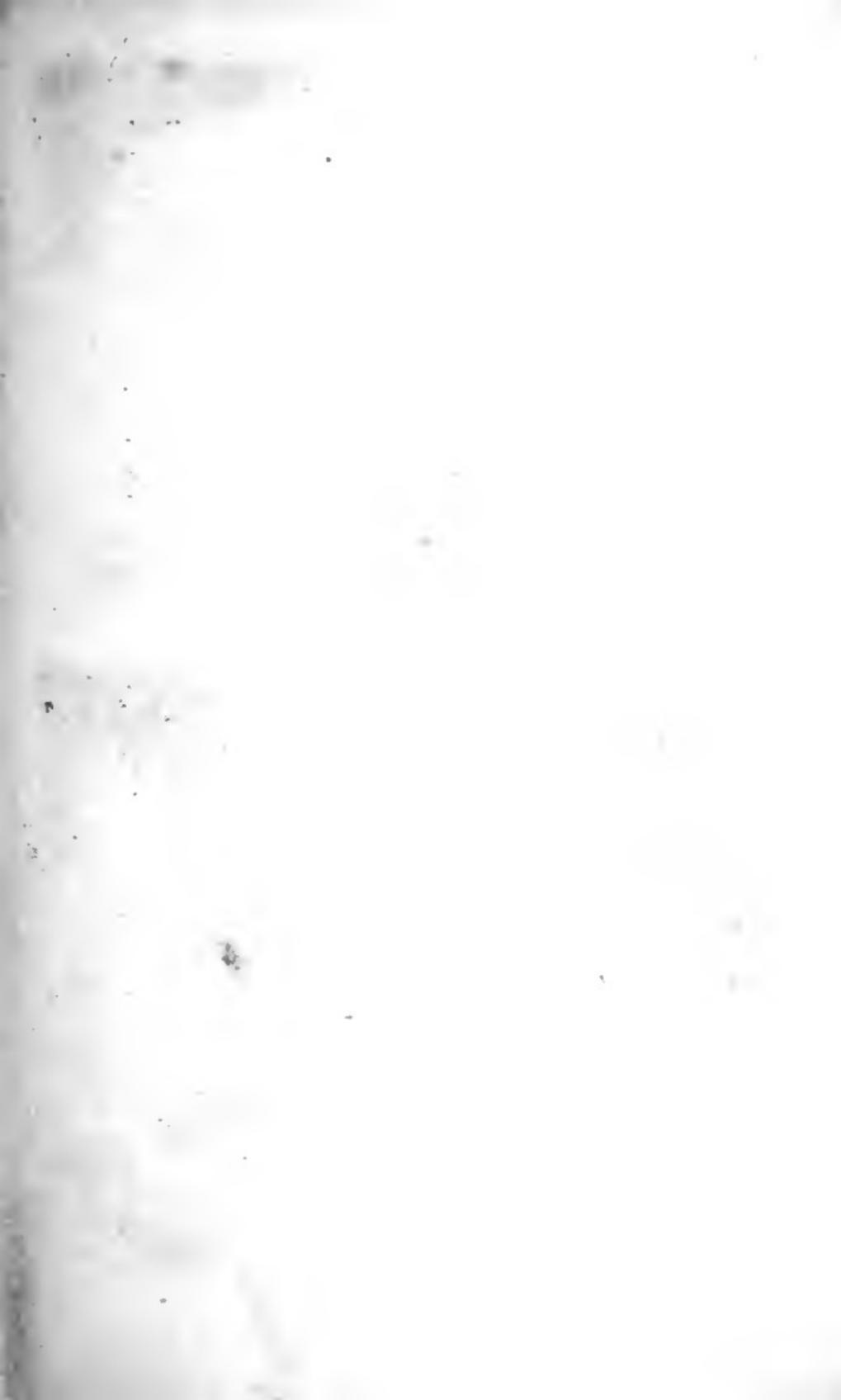
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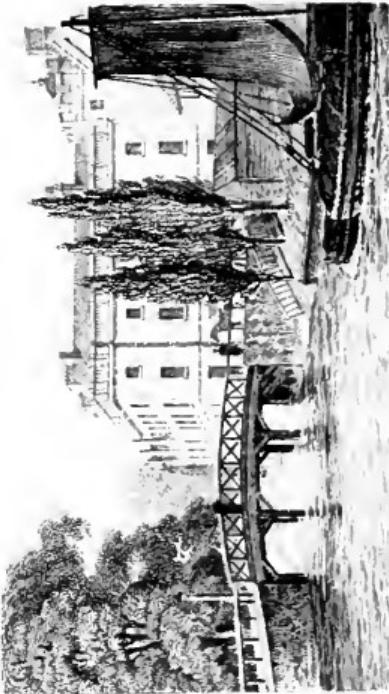
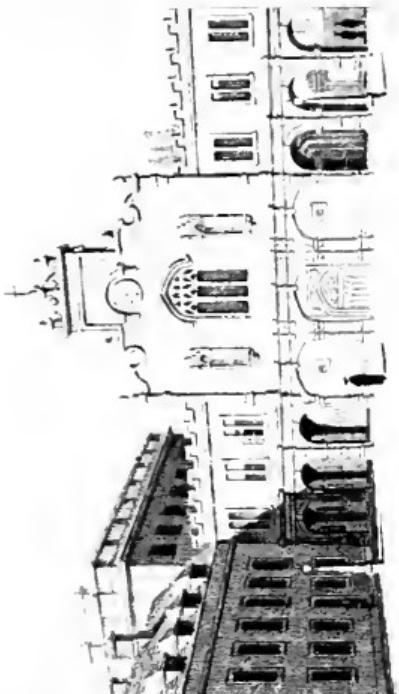
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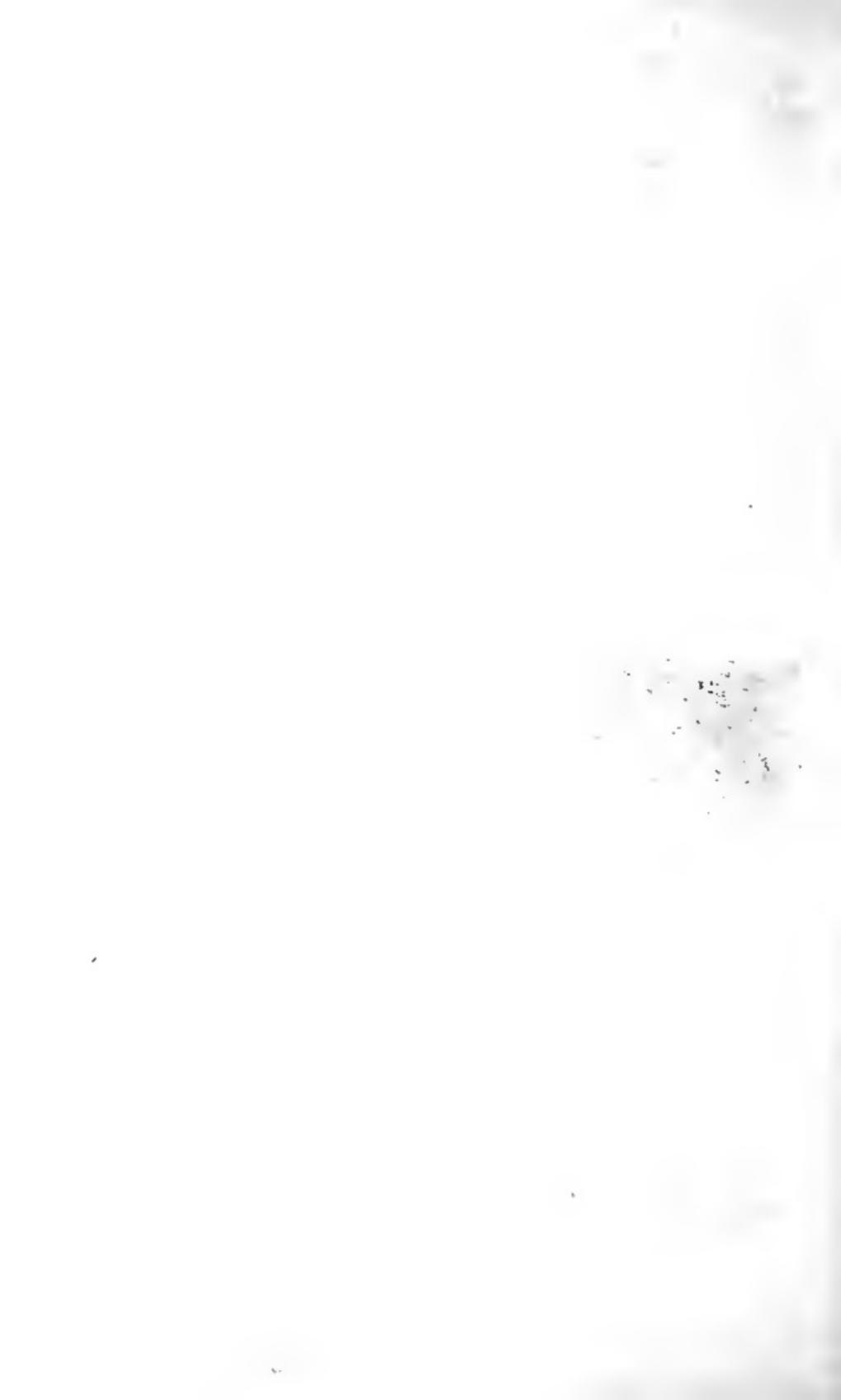






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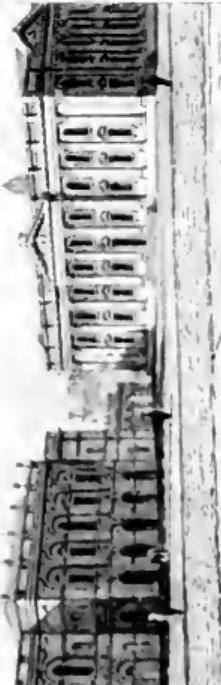
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THE NEW BUILDING, CANTERBURY COLLEGE.



THE LIBRARY.



THE LIBRARY, CANTERBURY COLLEGE.

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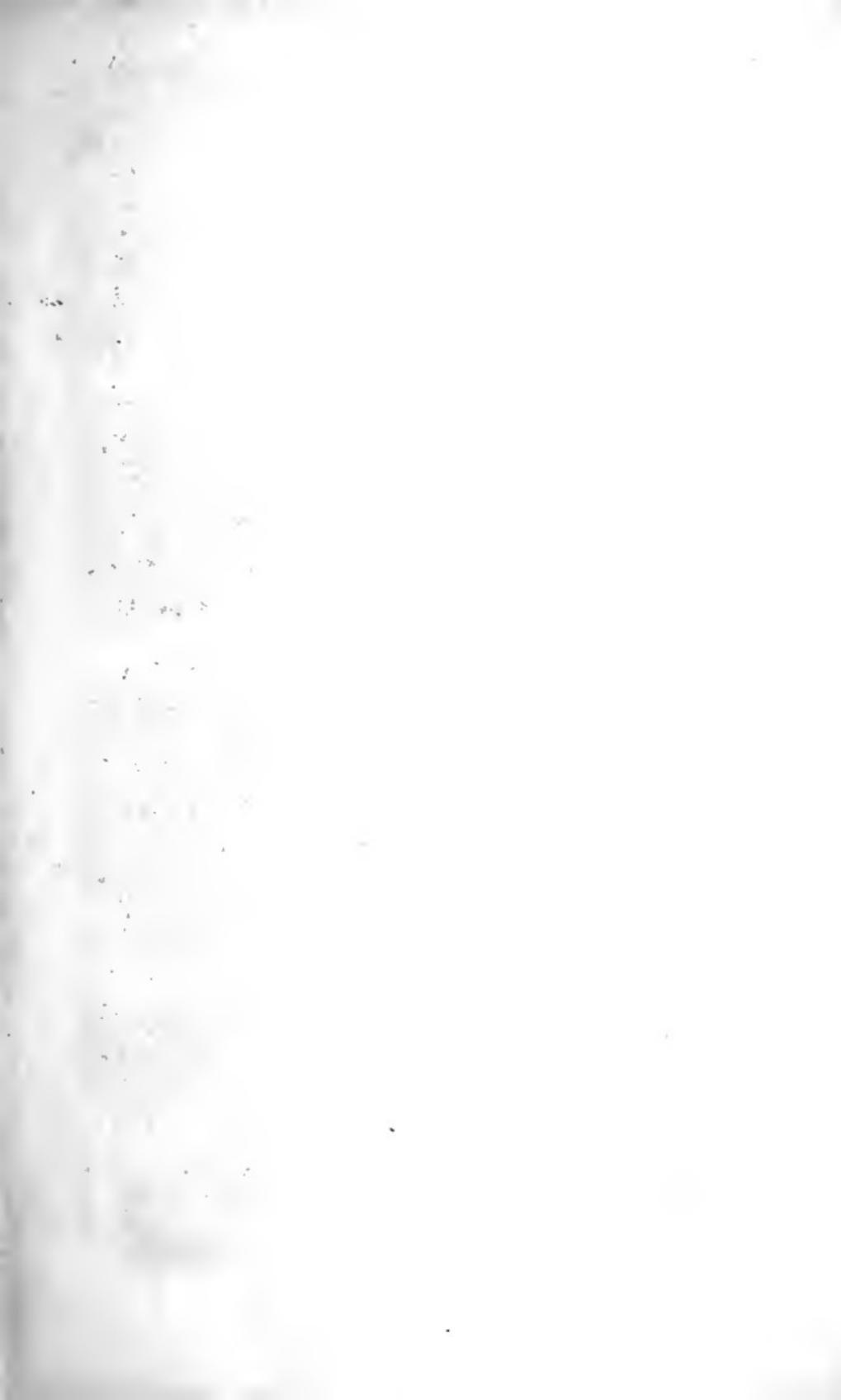
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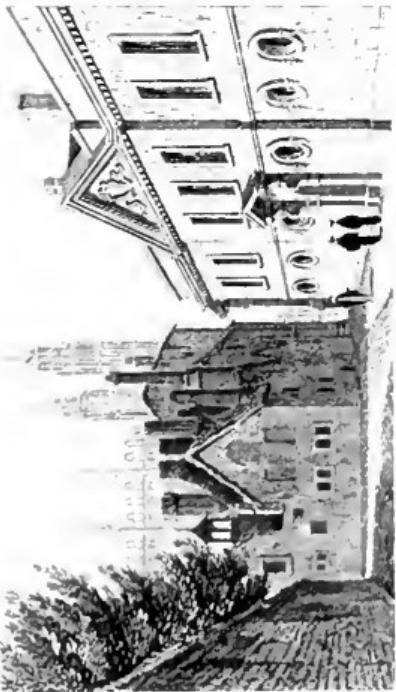


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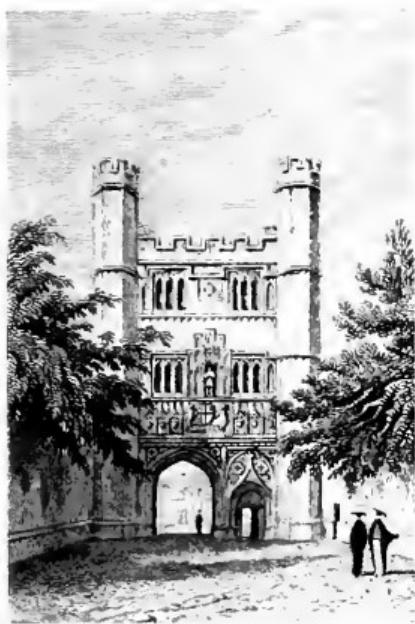


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ENTRANCE TO TRINITY COLLEGE
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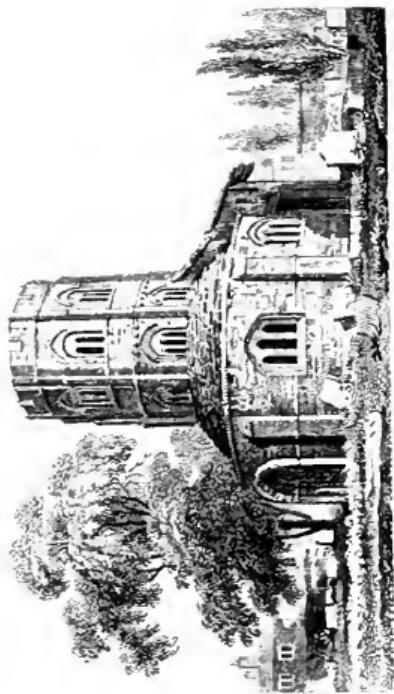




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THE
CAMBRIDGE GUIDE.

ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, which takes its name from the river *Cam*, or *Granta*, and the bridge over it, (for we often find it called in history both *Cambridge* and *Grantbridge*,) is situate in $52^{\circ}.12'.50''$. north latitude, and 52 miles north of London, and has for many centuries been distinguished as the seat of a celebrated University.

The origin of this illustrious seat of learning has been the subject of much controversy, and no little erudition has been expended upon it. It was formerly contended that it existed as an University at least 600 years before the Christian era, that it was founded by Cantaber, a fugitive prince from Spain, and that Anaximander and Anaxagoras came to this place and taught philosophy. Later writers have with more probability regarded Sigebert,

King of the East Angles, as the first who fostered learning in this place. To this he is said to have been advised, as well as to very many other works of piety, by St. Felix, the first Bishop of Dunwich, who presided over the Churches of East Anglia from A.D. 630, to his decease in A.D. 638.

Previously to the Conquest, the University, together with the town, experienced various reverses from the troublous and unsettled character of the times. In the beginning of the 12th century, it was considerably advanced in the learning of that age by some monks who were sent hither by the Abbot of Croyland, from his manor of Cottenham. Their plan of study was drawn from the University of Orleans. From the 11th to the 16th century, Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, the Civil and Canon Law, Divinity, and Natural Philosophy on the Aristotelian method, were cultivated at Cambridge. For a long period the University studies did not cease, as now, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but an attendance upon public lectures, together with regular acts and opponencies in the schools, were required for each succeeding degree.

The students dwelt at first as lodgers in the houses of the burgesses, until the extortions of the latter caused the erection of hostels, in which the scholars lived under the superintendence of a Principal, but at their own cost. The great Religious Orders had each their houses for the students of their respective communities. Some of these hostels

were in process of time richly endowed, and out of these arose some of the present collegiate establishments. Of these hostels the only one of which any part still remains, is that denominated *Pythagoras's School*, or *Merton Hall*, situated at the back of St. John's College gardens, and now converted into a barn. In this place Erasmus is said to have read his first Greek Lectures in England. The walls are composed of rough stone, supported by arches, and strengthened by buttresses of considerable magnitude. The arches are mostly Saxon; but the building seems chiefly without ornaments, if we except one window on each side, which is separated into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding.* The first authentic Charter granted to the University, was by Henry III. in the fifteenth year of his reign, (A.D. 1230,) and by that, and other subsequent grants, he conferred on it many valuable privileges. The more important privileges of the University were however conceded to it by Edward III., A.D. 1333. Subsequently to this, many statutes were given relating to the studies of the place, but no regular body of them was consolidated before the time of Henry VIII., when, under the direction of Cromwell, then Chancellor of the University, that was effected. These were revised with many additions

* For a further description of this interesting relic, see "*An Account of Pythagoras's School*," by the Rev. Joseph Kilner, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford.

in the succeeding reign; and again in that of Queen Mary, under the direction of Cardinal Pole: but for their completion, together with an extensive Charter of incorporation, Cambridge is indebted to Queen Elizabeth and the zeal of Lord Burleigh. These important statutes were finally settled, after two revisions, in the 13th year of her reign, 1570; and by these the University is governed at the present day.

James the First, in 1614, conferred on the University the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, the right of election being vested in the Members of the Senate.

In the contest between Charles the First and his Parliament, the University suffered severely, having early declared themselves in the King's favour. Cambridge became the principal garrison town of the seven associated parliamentary counties, and the soldiers committed every species of devastation. Those members of the University who refused to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, were deprived, and in many instances otherwise injuriously dealt with.*

The most material events transacted at Cambridge since this period, are connected with the description of the Colleges.

* See the *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, 1646, and *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*.

PRESENT STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY is a society of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated by the name of *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge*. The frame of this little commonwealth stands upon the union of seventeen colleges, or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the Church and State. All these colleges and halls (which here possess equal privileges) have been founded since the beginning of the reign of Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors. Each college is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University.

Each of the colleges furnishes members both for the legislative and executive branch of its government. The place of assembly is the Senate-House.

All persons who are Masters of Arts, or Doctors in Divinity, the Civil Law, or Physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any University office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly. The number of those who have a title to the appellation of *Members of the Senate*, is at present 2,613.

The Senate is divided into two classes, or Houses, viz. Regents, and Non-Regents.

Masters of Arts of fewer than five years' standing, and Doctors of fewer than two, compose the Regent or Upper House, or, as it is otherwise called, the White-Hood House, from its members wearing their hoods lined with white silk. All the rest constitute the Non-Regent or Lower House, otherwise called the Black-Hood House, its members wearing black silk hoods. But Doctors of more than two years' standing, and the Public Orator of the University, may vote in either house, according to their pleasure.

Besides the two Houses, there is a council called the Caput, chosen annually upon the 12th of October. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor in each of the faculties, Divinity, the Civil Law, and Physic, and two Masters of Arts, who are the representatives of the Regent and Non-Regent Houses.

For the dispatch of University business, the Vice-Chancellor calls a Meeting of the Senate. Any number of the members of which, being not fewer than twenty-five, including the proper officers, constitutes a Congregation. Every member has a right to present any proposition or grace to the consideration of the Senate; but previously to its being voted by the two Houses, it is to be read and approved by the Council or Caput, each member of which has a *negative* voice. After a Grace has passed the Caput, it is read in the Non-Regent House by one of the Scrutators, and also in the Regent House by the Senior Proctor; and the

Congregation is adjourned by the Vice-Chancellor. It is read in like manner at the second Congregation; and if a *non-placet* be put in by a member of the Non-Regent House, it is there voted; and in case the number of *non-placets* is equal to, or exceeds that of the *placets*, the Grace is thrown out, and can proceed no further; but if the *placets* be greater than the *non-placets*, it is carried up into the Regent House, and there undergoes the same process; and if it pass through both Houses, it is considered a regular act of the Senate; and if the subject be of a public nature, it becomes a statute.

The executive branch of the University is committed to the following officers:—

A CHANCELLOR, who is the head of the whole University. He is chosen by the body of the Senate, and is generally one of the nobility. The office is biennial, or tenable for such a length of time beyond two years as the tacit consent of the University may choose to allow.

A HIGH STEWARD, who has special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony within the limits * of the University, and to hold and keep a Court-leet. He appoints a Deputy by Letters Patent.

A VICE-CHANCELLOR, who is annually elected on the 4th of November, by the Senate. His office, in

* The jurisdiction of the University extends a mile every way round; reckoning from any part of the extremities of the town.

the absence of the Chancellor, embraces the execution of the Chancellor's powers, and the government of the University, according to its statutes.

A COMMISSARY, who is an officer under the Chancellor. He holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M.A.

A PUBLIC ORATOR, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions, writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the body of the Senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech.

The ASSESSOR is an officer specially appointed by Grace of the Senate, to assist the Vice-Chancellor in his court.

Two PROCTORS, who must be Masters of Arts, and are elected annually on the 10th of October. They attend to the discipline and behaviour of all students under the degree of Master of Arts; read the Graces, and take the votes in the Regent House. They are assisted by Two PRO-PROCTORS.

A LIBRARIAN, to whom the management of the University Library is confided.

A REGISTRAR.

Two TAXORS, who are Masters of Arts, appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, and try the lawfulness of weights and measures.

Two SCRUTATORS, who read the Graees in the Non-Regent House.

Two MODERATORS, nominated by the Proctors, and appointed by a Grace of the Senate. They act

as the Proctors' substitutes in the Philosophical Schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THREE ESQUIRE BEDELLS, whose office is to attend the Vice-Chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces upon all public occasions.

Besides these there are the UNIVERSITY PRINTER, the LIBRARY KEEPER, the UNDER LIBRARY KEEPER, the SCHOOL KEEPER, the YEOMAN BEDELL, and the UNIVERSITY MARSHAL.

There are two COURTS OF LAW in the University; viz. the *Consistory Court of the Chancellor*, and the *Consistory Court of the Commissary*.

The Two MEMBERS whom the University sends to Parliament, are chosen by the collective body of the Senate.

The UNIVERSITY COUNSEL are appointed by a Grace of the Senate.

The SOLICITOR is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

The SYNDICS are members of the Senate, chosen to transact all special affairs relating to the University, such as the framing of laws, regulating fees, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c.

The PROFESSORS (a list of whose respective offices follows hereafter) have stipends allowed from various sources; some from the University chest, others from Government, or from estates left for that purpose.

LIST OF PROFESSORSHIPS.

Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity, founded in 1502, by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII.—Its present value is about 1,000*l.* per annum.

Regius Professorship of Divinity, founded in 1540, by Henry VIII.—Present value about 1,600*l.* per annum.

Regius Professorship of the Civil Law, founded by Henry VIII.—Salary, 40*l.** per annum.

Regius Professorship of Physic, founded by Henry VIII.—Present value about 100*l.* per annum.

Regius Professorship of Hebrew, founded by Henry VIII.—Salary, 40*l.** per annum.

Regius Professorship of Greek, founded by Henry VIII.—Salary, 40*l.** per annum.

Arabic Professorship, founded by Sir Thomas Adams, Bart., Alderman of London, in 1632.—Value 40*l.* per annum.

Lord Almoner's Reader and Professor of Arabic.—Stipend, 50*l.* per annum.

Mathematical Professorship, founded by Henry Lueas, M.P. for the University, in 1663.—Salary about 120*l.* per annum.

Professorship of Casuistry, founded by John Knightsbridge, D.D. in 1683.—Value about 70*l.* per annum.

* This statement merely includes the allowance from Government.

Professorship of Music, founded in 1684.—No salary.

Chemical Professorship, founded in 1702.—100*l.** per annum.

Professorship of Experimental Philosophy, founded by Dr. Plume, in 1704, and since augmented by Dr. Smith.—Value 500*l.* per annum.

Anatomical Professorship, founded in 1707.—100*l.** per annum.

Professorship of Modern History and Languages, founded in 1724, by George I.—Stipend, 400*l.** per annum.

Botanical Professorship, founded in 1724.—Stipend, 200*l.* per annum.

Woodwardian Professorship of Geology, founded by John Woodward, M.D. in 1727.—Value 100*l.* per annum.

Astronomical Professorship, founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq. 1749.—Value about 300*l.* per annum.

Norrisian Professorship of Divinity, founded 1768, by John Norris, Esq.—Salary about 105*l.* per annum.

Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, founded in 1783, by Rev. Richard Jackson.—Value about 160*l.* per annum.

Downing Professorship of the Laws of England, founded 1800.—Salary 200*l.* per annum.

Downing Professorship of Medicine, founded 1800.—200*l.* per annum.

Professorship of Mineralogy, founded in 1808.—100*l.** per annum.

Professorship of Political Economy, founded 1828.
 Lady Margaret's Preacher, founded in 1503.—
 Stipend 10*l.* per annum.

Christian Advocate, founded 1789, by Rev. John Hulse. Present value about 100*l.* per annum.

Hulsean Lecturer, founded 1789. Present value about 300*l.* per annum.

N.B.—The names of the *present Professors* will be found in the list of University Officers in the Cambridge Calendar.

Each College is an independent body, under the title of *Master*, *Fellows*, and *Scholars*. The other members on the boards are either students not on the foundation, or such as have passed through their academical course.

The following are the names of the several Colleges, placed in chronological order.

	FOUNDED		FOUNDED
1. St. Peter's College	1284	9. Catharine Hall .	1475
2. Clare Hall . . .	1326	10. Jesus College .	1496
3. Pembroke College	1347	11. Christ's College .	1505
4. Gonville and Caius College	1348	12. St. John's College	1511
5. Trinity Hall . . .	1350	13. Magdalene College	1519
6. Corpus Christi Col- lege	1351	14. Trinity College .	1546
7. King's College . .	1441	15. Emmanuel College	1584
8. Queens' College . .	1446	16. Sidney Sussex Col- lege	1598
		17. Downing College	1800

The several orders in the respective Colleges, are as follow :—GRADUATES, being,

1. A MASTER, or HEAD, who is generally a Doctor in Divinity; excepting in Trinity Hall, Caius College, and Downing College, where they may be Doctors in the Civil Law or in Physic. The Head of King's is styled PROVOST; of Queens', PRESIDENT. Several of the Colleges have Vice-Masters.

2. FELLOWS, who generally are Doctors in Divinity, the Civil Law, or in Physic; Bachelors in Divinity; Masters or Bachelors of Arts; and some few Bachelors in the Civil Law or in Physic, as at Trinity-Hall and Caius College. The Fellows are chosen by the Masters and Seniors of the several Colleges from amongst those Scholars who have distinguished themselves in Mathematical science and classical learning. The statutes of some few of the Colleges require the Fellows to be born in England, in particular counties, districts, &c.; but the fellowships at Trinity, Sidney, Downing, Clare-Hall, Jesus College, and Trinity-Hall, are *perfectly* open to all competitors, and for the most part at St. Peter's, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, St. John's, Magdalene, and Emmanuel Colleges. The Fellows have rooms and commons free of expense, and receive annual dividends of money, according to the several foundations on which they are placed, and varying with the rent of the College estates. The fellowships are, in most instances, tenable for life, but become void by marriage, succession to a College Living, or to

preferment, or property beyond a certain value. The number of fellowships in the University is somewhat above 400.

3. NOBLEMEN GRADUATES, DOCTORS in the several faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY (who have been Masters of Arts), and MASTERS OF ARTS, who are not on the foundation, but who retain their names on the boards for the purpose of being Members of the Senate.

4. GRADUATES who are neither members of the Senate, nor in *statu pupillari*, are those Bachelors in Divinity who are denominated *Ten-year-men*. They are allowed by the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, which permits persons, who are admitted at any college when 24 years of age and upwards, to take the degree of Bachelor in Divinity after their names have remained on the boards *ten* years. During the two last years they must reside in the University the greater part of three several terms, and perform the exercises which are required by the statutes.

5. BACHELORS in the CIVIL LAW and in PHYSIC, who sometimes keep their names upon the boards till they become Doctors.

6. BACHELORS OF ARTS, who are in *statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either as Scholars, with an intention of offering themselves candidates for Fellowships, or of becoming members of the Senate. If they erase their names, they save

the expense of tuition and college *detrimenta*; and nevertheless may take the degree of M.A. at the usual period, by putting their names on the College boards a few days previously to their incepting.

UNDERGRADUATES, or STUDENTS, being,

1. **FELLOW-COMMONERS**, who are frequently the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, whence the appellation possibly originated.

2. **PENSIONERS**, who are usually sons of the Clergy and Gentry; pay for their commons, rooms, &c. and enjoy no pecuniary advantages from the College, unless they are Scholars.

3. **SCHOLARS**, who are elected on the foundation mostly in the same manner as the Fellows, and generally enjoy rooms rent-free, commons, and pecuniary dividends. They read the graces in hall, lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the University is upwards of 700.

4. **SIZARS** are generally students of more limited means than the preceding. Those on the foundation usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The government of each College is vested in the Master and Senior Fellows, who appoint several officers from amongst the Fellows for the education of the Students, and the due administration of all matters belonging to the well-being of the respective

foundations. The TUTORS undertake the direction of the Classical, Mathematical, and other studies of the junior members; prepare them for the public examinations, and furnish them with advice and assistance in other respects. Many of the Undergraduates have private Tutors, generally Junior Fellows, and Bachelors of Arts. The DEANS take cognizance of the moral conduct of the Students, and enforce regular attendance in hall and chapel. All gross offences against the University or College statutes are followed by expulsion; minor ones by rustication, (which is banishment for a certain length of time from the University); and those of a more trivial nature, by fines, or literary tasks, termed impositions. The Lecturers assist in tuition, and especially attend to the exercises of the Students in Greek and Latin Composition, Themes, Declamations, Verses, &c. The BURSARS have the management of the College estates and other revenues. The STEWARDS attend to the interior concerns and repairs of the Colleges. The CHAPLAINS read Prayers; and in those Colleges that have choirs,—singing clerks, choristers, and an organist belong to the foundation.

The University has for many years been increasing very rapidly. In 1748 the whole number of Members on the Boards, including residents and non-residents, was 1500; in 1804 they had increased to 2122; in 1813 to 2805; in 1825 to 4700; and in the present year, 1837, they amount to 5527. The

following is a SUMMARY of them arranged in Colleges, and shewing the numbers of Members of the Senate, and of Members on the Boards:—

	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards.
Trinity College . . .	838 . . .	1689
St. John's College . . .	537 . . .	1101
Queens' College . . .	131 . . .	356
Caius College . . .	119 . . .	273
Christ College . . .	108 . . .	232
Emmanuel College . . .	114 . . .	224
Corpus Christi College .	96 . . .	221
Catharine Hall . . .	72 . . .	200
Magdalene College . . .	82 . . .	193
St. Peter's College . . .	97 . . .	190
Jesus College . . .	78 . . .	169
Clare Hall . . .	82 . . .	165
Trinity Hall . . .	45 . . .	133
Pembroke College . . .	47 . . .	125
King's College . . .	80 . . .	113
Sidney College . . .	53 . . .	96
Downing College . . .	25 . . .	47
Commorantes in Villâ . . .	9 . . .	0
	<hr/> 2613	<hr/> 5527
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of members *resident* in the University, during Term, is generally about 2000. Besides these there are above 250 inferior officers and servants, who are maintained on the several foundations.

The ordinary course of study preparatory to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is well calculated to

inform the mind, and strengthen the judgment: it may be considered under the three heads of *Theology*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Moral Philosophy*, and the *Belles Lettres*. On these subjects, independently of the *public* lectures which are delivered by the several Professors in the University, the students attend the lectures of the Tutors of their respective Colleges; and the instruction comprehended in the three general heads above named may be thus stated. In the *first*, Euclid's Elements, the Principles of Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, Differential and Integral Calculus, Newton's Principia, &c. &c. In the *second*, the Greek Testament, Paley's Evidences, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and Locke's Essay on the Understanding. In the *third*, the most celebrated Greek and Latin Classics.

Besides a constant daily attendance on lectures, the Undergraduates are examined in their respective Colleges yearly, or half-yearly, in those subjects which have engaged their studies; and, according to the manner in which they acquit themselves in these examinations, their names are arranged in classes; and those who distinguish themselves, receive prizes of books of different value.

By this mode of procedure, the students are prepared for those *public* examinations and exercises which the University requires of all candidates for degrees.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE PRIZES.

The prizes and scholarships for the encouragement of literature, free and open to the competition of the whole University, amount to upwards of 1600*l.* per annum. Three-fourths of this sum is given for Classics and English Composition, the remainder for Theology and Mathematics.

The *annual prizes* in the different Colleges amount to about 600*l.*, two-thirds of which is allotted for the encouragement of classical literature.

The following is a complete list of the UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Chancellor's Medals.—1752.

Two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, are given annually by the *Chancellor* of the University, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained *Senior Optimes* at least, acquit themselves the best in Classical learning. In addition to these, the Chancellor gives annually a third gold medal, to any resident Undergraduate, for the best English Poem.* The adjudicators of these prizes are the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity, St. John's, Christ's, Clare Hall, St. Peter's, and the senior Fellow of Trinity who has gained

* Several of these Poems have been printed under the title of "Cambridge Prize Poems;" and may be had of the Publishers of this Guide.

a medal, the Public Orator, the Greek Professor, and the Professor of Modern History.

Members' Prizes.—1753.

The *Representatives* in Parliament of this University give four annual prizes, of fifteen guineas each, which are adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, to two Bachelors of Arts and two Undergraduates, who shall compose the best Dissertations in Latin Prose; which are read publicly on a day appointed near to the Commencement.

Sir William Browne's Prizes.—1775.

Sir William Browne, Knight, M.D. directed three gold medals, value five guineas each, to be given yearly to three Undergraduates on the Commencement day. The first to him who writes the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho: the second, for the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace: the third for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, the latter after the model of Martial.* The subjects are appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, the sole adjudicator of these prizes.

Seatonian Prize.—1750.

The Rev. Thomas Seaton, M.A. formerly Fellow

* Some of these Exercises have been published under the title of *Musæ Cantabrigienses*, 1 vol. 8vo.

of Clare Hall, bequeathed to the University the rents of his Kislingbury estate, now producing clear $40l.$ per annum, to be given yearly to that Master of Arts who shall write the best English Poem upon a sacred subject. The Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor, determine the subject. The Poem is printed, and the expense deducted out of the product of the estate. The remainder is given as a reward to the composer.

Norrisian Prize.—1781.

John Norris, Esq. of Witton, in Norfolk, by will bequeathed a premium of $12l.$ per annum, $7l. 4s.$ of which is to be expended upon a gold medal, the residue in books, to the author of the best Prose Essay on a sacred subject, which is to be proposed by the Norrisian Professor. The candidate must be above twenty years of age, and under thirty; and must have attended twenty of the Norrisian Lectures in the course of some one year. The prize is adjudged by the Master of Trinity, the Provost of King's, and the Master of Caius; and the Essay must be published within two months by the author, in default of which he forfeits the $12l.$

Smith's Prizes.—1769.

The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., late Master of Trinity College, left two *annual prizes* of $25l.$ each, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the greatest proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The adjudicators are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors.

Hulsean Prize.—1802.

The late Rev. John Hulse, B.A. formerly of St. John's College, bequeathed to the University certain estates for the advancement of *religious* learning; and directed in his will, that out of the rents, an *annual* premium of 40*l.* (since increased to 100*l.*) should be given to any member of this University, under the degree of M.A., who composed the best Dissertation in the English language on the Evidences, &c. of the Christian Religion. The Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, adjudge the prize.

Porson's Prize.—1817.

This Prize was instituted from a fund raised by the friends of the late Professor Porson, and appropriated to his use, during his life. This fund (amounting to 400*l.*) was transferred, by the trustees, to the University, upon condition that the interest should be annually employed in the purchase of books, to be given as a Prize for Greek Verses. The verses are to be a translation of some passage in Shakspeare's Plays, or those of Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Craven's Scholarship.—1649.

John, Lord Craven founded two Classical Scholarships of $25l.$ per annum each, which were in 1819 augmented in number to five, and in value to $50l.$ per annum each. Electors, the Vice-Chancellor, the five Regius Professors, and the Public Orator.

Battie's Scholarship.—1747.

Wm. Battie, M.D. left an estate which is of the present value of $18l.$ per annum, on a plan similar to the preceding. The electors are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's, the Regius Professors of the Civil Law, Physic, and Divinity, and the Proctors for the time being.

Worts' Benefaction.—1767.

William Worts, M.A. formerly Esquire Bedell, gave two pensions of $100l.$ per annum each, to two travelling Bachelors of Arts, who are required to visit foreign countries for three years.

Browne's Scholarship.—1775.

Sir William Browne, Knt. M.D. left a perpetual rent-charge of $21l.$ per annum, upon sundry estates, for founding a Scholarship; which, with all the arrears that may happen by vacancy, is tenable for seven years; but the possessor, if of another college,

is obliged to remove to St. Peter's. Electors, the same as to Lord Craven's.

Davies' Scholarship.—1810.

The Rev. J. Davies, D.D. Provost of Eton College, bequeathed 1,000*l.* in the three per cents. to found a Scholarship for the greatest proficient in Classical learning. Electors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's, the five Regius Professors, and the Public Orator.

Bell's Scholarships.—1810.

The Rev. Wm. Bell, D.D. late Fellow of Magdalene College, in the year 1810, transferred 15,200*l.* in the three per cents, to the University, in trust, to found eight new Scholarships, for the sons or orphans of those clergymen whose circumstances would not enable them to bear the whole expense of sending their sons to the University. The electors are, the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professors of Divinity and the Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor, and the Public Orator.

Pitt Scholarship.—1814.

Value upwards of 50*l.* per annum, was founded from the surplus of a subscription, raised by members of the University, to defray the expense of erecting a statue of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, in the Senate-House; with the addition of 500*l.* presented by the Pitt Club.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.—1819.

Were founded in compliance with the will of the Rev. R. Tyrwhitt, of Jesus College, who bequeathed 4,000*l.*, Navy 5 per cents, for the foundation of three Scholarships, in order to promote and encourage Hebrew learning.

By a decree of the Senate in 1826, three additional Scholarships of a second Class were created with a stipend of 20*l.* per annum each. The three of the first Class receive 30*l.* per annum each.

Crosse Scholarships.—1833.

Were founded by the Rev. John Crosse, late Vicar of Bradford in Yorkshire, who left in trust 2000*l.* free of legacy duty, for three Theological Scholarships, the Candidates to be Bachelors of Arts in the first year from their degree; the Scholarships to be tenable for three years.

Lumley Exhibitions.—1657.

These are five of 15*l.* per annum each, to poor Scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, with preference to the School of Thornton, Yorkshire, founded by Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley, 1657. The Scholarships are in the appointment of both Universities.

DEGREES.

Persons are admitted to degrees according to their standing in the University. The time required by the Statutes for the several degrees, is as follows:— A Bachelor of Arts must reside the greater part of twelve terms, the first and last excepted: there are invariably three terms in a year, therefore he must be a member four years. A Master of Arts must be a Bachelor of three years' standing; he is not obliged to reside. A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five, or a Master of Arts of twelve years' standing. A Bachelor in the Civil Law must be of six years' standing complete, and must keep the greater part of nine several terms. A Doctor in the Civil Law must be of five years' standing, from the degree of Bachelor in the Civil Law, or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. A Bachelor in Physic must keep the greater part of nine several terms, and may be admitted any time in his sixth year. A Doctor in Physic the same as a Doctor in the Civil Law. A Licentiate in Physic is required to be M.A. or M.B. of two years' standing. A Bachelor in Music must enter his name at some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of music, as an exercise, before the University. A Doctor in Music is generally Mus. Bae., and his exercise is the same. Noblemen, and such as are entitled to

honorary degrees, at two years' standing, are as follows :—1. Privy Counsellors. 2. Bishops. 3. Noblemen, viz. Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons. 4. Sons of Noblemen. 5. Persons related to the King's Majesty by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also Honourable. 6. The eldest sons of such persons, and Baronets and Knights, to the degree of M. A. only.

The several degrees are conferred by the University at Congregations, appointed for that purpose, during each Term ; and when they are taken at the *regular* time, it is called *commencing* : accordingly the *Bachelors' Commencement* takes place annually in January ; and Masters of Arts, and Doctors in the several faculties, *complete* their respective degrees at the Midsummer COMMENCEMENT, which is always on the first Tuesday in July. Bachelors in Divinity are admitted on the 11th of June.

The TERMS of this University are three, and are fixed by invariable rules. *October* or *Michaelmas* Term, begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December. *Lent* or *January* Term, begins January 13, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. *Easter* or *Midsummer* Term, begins on the eleventh day (the Wednesday se'nnight) after Easter-day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement Day.

UNIVERSITY COSTUME.

There are few objects that attract the stranger's notice more than the various academical dresses worn by the members of the University. We shall, therefore, endeavour to give an account of them with as much clearness and fidelity as a written description will allow.

A *Doctor in Divinity* has three robes : the *first*, a gown made of scarlet cloth, with ample sleeves terminating in a point, and lined with rose-coloured silk, which is worn in public processions, and on all state and festival days :—the *second*, is the cope, worn at Great St. Mary's during the service on Litany-days, in the Divinity Schools during an Act, and at Conciones ad Clerum ; it is made of scarlet cloth, and completely envelopes the person, being closed down the front, which is trimmed with an edging of ermine ; at the back of it is affixed a hood of the same costly fur :—the *third*, is a gown made of black silk or poplin, with full round sleeves, and is the habit commonly worn in public by a D.D. : Doctors, however, sometimes wear a Master of Arts' gown, with a silk scarf. These several dresses are put over a black silk cassock, which covers the entire body, around which it is fastened by a broad sash, and has sleeves coming down to the wrists, like a coat. A handsome scarf of the same materials, which hangs over the shoulders, and extends to the feet, is always worn with the scarlet and black

gowns. A square black cloth cap, with silk tassel, completes the costume.

Doctors in the Civil Law and in Physic, have two robes :—the *first* is the scarlet-gown, as just described, and the *second*, or ordinary dress of a D.C.L., is a black silk gown, with a plain square collar, the sleeves hanging down square to the feet :—the ordinary gown of an M.D. is of the same shape, but trimmed at the collar, sleeves, and front with rich black silk lace.

A *Doctor in Music* commonly wears the same dress as a D.C.L.; but on festival and scarlet-days is arrayed in a gown made of rich white damask silk, with sleeves and facings of rose-colour, a hood of the same, and a round black velvet cap with gold tassel.

Bachelors in Divinity, and *Masters of Arts* wear a black gown, made of bombazine, poplin, or silk. It has sleeves extending to the feet, with apertures for the arms just above the elbow; and may be distinguished by the shape of the sleeves, which hang down square, and are cut out at the bottom like the section of a horse-shoe.

Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic, wear a gown of the same shape as that of a Master of Arts.

All Graduates of the above ranks are entitled to wear a hat, instead of the square black cloth cap, with their gowns, and the custom of doing so is generally adopted, except by the *HEADS*, *Tutors*, and *University and College Officers*, who consider

it more correct to appear in the full academical costume.

A *Bachelor of Arts'* gown is made of bombazine or poplin, with large sleeves terminating in a point, with apertures for the arms, just below the shoulder-joint. *Bachelor-Fellow-Commoners* usually wear silk gowns, and square velvet caps. The caps of other Bachelors are of cloth.

All the above, being *Graduates*, when they use Surplices in Chapel, wear over them their *Hoods*, which are peculiar to the several degrees. The hoods of *Doctors* are made of scarlet cloth, lined with rose-coloured silk; those of *Bachelors in Divinity*, and *Non-Regent Masters of Arts*, are of black silk; those of *Regent Masters of Arts*, and *Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic*, of black silk lined with white; and those of *Bachelors of Arts*, of black serge, trimmed with a border of white lamb's wool.

The dresses of the *Undergraduates*, are the following:—

A *Nobleman* has two gowns; the *first*, in shape like that of the Fellow-Commoners, is made of purple Ducape, very richly embroidered with gold lace, and is worn in public processions, and on festival-days: a square black velvet cap with a very large gold tassel is worn with it:—the *second*, or ordinary gown, is made of black silk, with full round sleeves, and a hat is worn with it. This latter dress is worn also by the Bachelor-Fellows of King's College.

A *Fellow-Commoner* wears a black prince's stuff

gown, with a square collar, and straight hanging sleeves, which are decorated with gold lace; and a square black velvet cap with a gold tassel.

The Fellow-Commoners of Emmanuel College wear a similar gown, with the addition of several gold-lace buttons attached to the trimmings on the sleeves:—those of Trinity College have a purple prince's stuff gown, adorned with silver-lace, and a silver tassel is attached to the cap:—at Downing the gown is made of black silk, of the same shape, ornamented with tufts and silk lace; and a square cap of velvet with a gold tassel is worn. At Jesus College, a Bachelor's silk gown is worn, plaited up at the sleeve, and with a gold-lace from the shoulder to the bend of the arm. At Queens' a Bachelor's silk gown, with a velvet cap and gold tassel, is worn: the same at Corpus and Magdalene; at the latter it is gathered and looped up at the sleeve,—at the former (Corpus) it has velvet facings. Married Fellow-Commoners usually wear a black silk gown, with full round sleeves, and a square velvet cap with silk tassel.

The *Pensioner's* gown and cap are mostly of the same material and shape as those of the Bachelor's: the gown differs only in the mode of trimming. At Trinity College the gown is purple, with large sleeves, terminating in a point. At St. Peter's and Queens' the gown is precisely the same as that of a Bachelor; and at King's the same, but made of fine black woollen cloth. At Corpus Christi is worn a B.A. gown, with black velvet facings. At Downing

and Trinity Hall the gown is made of black bom-bazine, with large sleeves, looped up at the elbows.

Students in the Civil Law and in Physic, who have kept their Aets, wear a full-sleeved gown, and are entitled to use a B.A. hood.

Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates are obliged by the statutes to wear their academical costume constantly in public, under a penalty of 6s. 8d. for every omission.

Very few of the *University Officers* have distinctive dresses:—The *Chancellor's* gown is of black damask silk, very richly embroidered with gold. It is worn with a broad, rich lace band, and square velvet cap with large gold tassel.

The *Vice-Chancellor* dresses merely as a Doctor, except at Congregations in the Senate-House, when he wears a cope. When proceeding to St. Mary's, or elsewhere, in his official capacity, he is preceded by the three Esquire-Bedells with their silver maces, which were the gift of Queen Elizabeth.

The *Regius Professors of the Civil Law and of Physic*, when they preside at Acts in the Schools, wear copes, and round black velvet caps with gold tassels.

The *Proctors* are not distinguishable from other Masters of Arts, except at St. Mary's Church, and at Congregations, when they wear cassocks and black silk ruffs, and carry the Statutes of the University, being attended by two servants, dressed in large blue cloaks, ornamented with gold-lace buttons.

The *Yeoman-Bedell*, in processions, precedes the Esquire-Bedells, carrying an ebony mace, tipped with silver; his gown, as well as those of the *Marshal* and *School-keeper*, is made of black Prince's stuff, with square collar, and square hanging sleeves.

To give a more detailed account either of the studies or ceremonies of the University, would be foreign to a work like the present; but we refer the more curious reader to the ample and satisfactory information embodied in “the University Calendar.”

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

HAVING endeavoured to give as correct and comprehensive an account of the *University*, as the limits of our work will allow, we now proceed to describe the Public Buildings, Colleges, &c., beginning with those belonging to the University in general, and proceeding to the several Colleges, in the order of their foundation; concluding with a concise account of the town and county of Cambridge, and such information as may be useful as well to those resident in the place, as to strangers who pay it a cursory visit.

The first public edifice that arrests the eye on entering Cambridge from London, is Addenbrooke's Hospital, with its Doric colonnade, nearly at the beginning of Trumpington Street. Next in order, the fronts of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and of St. Peter's College on the left, and of Pembroke College

on the right hand, present themselves to the view. To these succeed the elevation and highly-decorated tower of the Pitt Press, and to the right the elegant front of Corpus Christi College, and opposite to this, behind a small grove of trees, the quadrangle of Catharine Hall. Arriving in the centre of the town, the traveller finds himself in the midst of a group of magnificent buildings, consisting of Great St. Mary's Church, the Senate-House, the University Library, and King's College, with its superb gothic Chapel. Further on, in a direct line, he passes a part of Caius College, the elegant gateways of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, which brings him into Bridge-street: and not many yards to the right, is Jesus-lane, leading to the College of that name on the *Newmarket* road.

The other principal street leads from Gogmagog-hills, in the road from *Colechester*. Its south-east end is denominated Regent-street, and St. Andrew's-street, which contain Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges. Passing Trinity Church, with a slight bend in the same direction, we observe Sidney Sussex College in our progress to Bridge-street. Beyond the iron bridge across the *Cam*, is Magdalene College, and somewhat further are the remains of the ancient Castle. This is the road to *Huntingdon*; and another road, at the corner of St. Giles' Church, turns off to *Ely*, and the pleasant village of *Chesterton*.

As the Colleges are arranged in the order of their *foundation*, and not in that of their *situation*, it may

be necessary to premise that the whole may be seen in one walk, without unnecessary loss of time, by beginning at the Senate-House, Library, St. Mary's Church, &c. and thence proceeding to the Colleges nearest, to which a stranger may be guided by the *plan* at the beginning of the book; or by following the *Routes* prefixed to this Guide. Those strangers who wish to view the different objects with the *greatest dispatch*, are recommended to take with them a servant from the inn; who will not only be useful in leading the way, but also in seeking the person who is to shew the next place, while the company are viewing that to which he has introduced them.

THE SENATE-HOUSE*

Is, both on account of its consequence and its situation, the first object that claims our attention. It is situated about the centre of the town, and forms the north side of a magnificent square; the University Library and Schools being on the west; St. Mary's Church on the east; and King's College on the south.—This square is enclosed by handsome iron railing, set in stone. The Senate-House is a superb structure, built of Portland stone, from a design of Sir James Burrough, by James Gibbs, the architect of the Fellows' building of King's College. This elegant building is of the Corinthian order; the

* May be seen on application to Mr. Taylor, the School-keeper, who resides in Sidney Street.

exterior is ornamented with a range of pilasters supporting the entablature, &c. between two rows of sash windows, and has a handsome stone balustrade surrounding the summit. In the centre of the grand front, on the south, is a magnificent pediment supported by four fluted Corinthian columns, the capitals of which are finely carved; under this is an entrance ascended by a flight of steps; and at the east end is another pediment supported by columns, and corresponding with that on the south. The eastern is the usual entrance. The inside is 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; and on the first view we are convinced that its proportions are strikingly just. It is ornamented with wainscot carvings, and galleries of Norway oak: the gallery at the east end, over the entrance, is supported by four fluted Doric columns of the same wood; and at the upper end are four similar columns supporting a pediment richly carved; under which, and raised on steps, is the Vice-Chancellor's chair; on each side are semi-circular seats for the Heads, Noblemen, and Doctors; beyond these sit the *Regents*, or *White Hoods*; and below them the *Non-Regents*, or *Black Hoods*. In front of this elevated chair is placed a table at which the Caput assembles, and below is the chair in which the Vice-Chancellor sits to confer degrees. The Proctors' and Registry's tables are on the right and left. In the corner, on the right hand of the chair, is a small robing-room for the Doctors, and on the left a private stairease to ascend the

gallery. The public business of the University, such as examinations, the passing of graces, and admission to degrees, is carried on in this magnificent saloon; and spectators are accommodated in the galleries, which are capable of containing about 1000 persons. The staircases to the galleries are at the sides of the eastern entrance. The cieling of this splendid building is richly ornamented with stucco work, executed with much taste; and the floor is of black and white marble.

In the middle of the floor, on the north side, is a fine statue of George I. by *Rysbrack*, erected at the expense of Lord Viscount Townshend; but he dying before it was finished, it was completed by direction of his son. On the pedestal are inscriptions to that effect. Opposite this, on the south side, is a statue of George II. by *Wilton*, erected in 1766, at the expense of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University.

At the east end (on each side the entrance) are two other statues. The one on the south side represents Charles, Duke of Somerset, when young, dressed in the Vandyck style, and adorned with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. It was executed by *Rysbrack*, and is universally esteemed a fine piece of sculpture. The Duke is represented leaning on a pedestal, in a graceful and easy posture, and holding out a roll in his right hand. His Grace was Chancellor of the University in 1688.

On the north side is an admirable statue, in the

finest Carrara marble, of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, from the successful chisel of *Nollekens*. The expense of it was defrayed by a liberal subscription amongst the members of the University, upwards of 7000*l.* being speedily raised for that purpose. The likeness of the illustrious statesman is correct, the attitude easy and dignified, and the disposition of the drapery at once skilful and natural: it is considered to be the sculptor's *chef-d'œuvre*.

The building of the Senate-House cost nearly 20,000*l.*, about 11,000*l.* of which consisted of public subscriptions. His Majesty King George I. also gave 2,000*l.*, and George II. 3,000*l.* towards it; and a numerous list of smaller gifts completed the sum. The foundation was laid on the 22nd of June, 1722; and about the year 1730, the edifice was completed.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Forms the west side of the square, and consists of the whole range of the story over the Public Schools. The original building* was erected about 1475, by Thomas Rotheram, Archbishop of York. The new Library, which is the part that fronts the square, was rebuilt by subscription in 1775, by Stephen Wright. King George I. gave 2,000*l.*, and George II. 3,000*l.* towards it. It is of stone, has a spacious piazza in front, and is finished

* A view of which, with its beautiful porch, may be seen in Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*.

by a handsome balustrade. The following relics of antiquity grace the vestibule :—The famous antique colossal Statue of the Goddess Ceres, brought from the Temple at Eleusis, by the late Dr. E. D. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jesus College, and presented by those gentlemen to the University. The pedestal was designed by *Flaxman*, from the original in the portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens, and executed by Tomson of this town.—This statue weighs one ton and a half, and was placed here July 1st, 1803. Near this specimen of Grecian sculpture, is a relic which must ever be interesting to the University—the Cippus or Urn from the Tomb of Euclid. A valuable collection of antique marbles, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, chiefly brought from the shores of the Euxine Archipelago and Mediterranean by the same gentlemen, rest on the floor, or cover the walls. Amongst them, the following are worthy the attention of the scholar and antiquarian :—

A representation, in marble, of an ancient scenic mask, from the ruins of the Theatre of Stratonice, presented by the Rev. Robert Walpole, of Trinity College.

An altar of Parian marble, brought from Delos.

A marble bas-relief, brought from Athens by the Earl of Aberdeen, P.S.A.

A most excellent piece of sculpture, in bas-relief, representing Victory in her car ; found in the Castle of Pergamos in Lydia, and brought hither by the

late Captain George Clarke, R.N., brother of the celebrated traveller.

A fine bust of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, executed by *Chantrey*, has recently been added to this collection.

The ascent to the Library is by an elegant staircase of stone. On the staircase are hung, drawings by Lancelot Brown, Esq. the celebrated Landscape-gardener, for the improvement of the College walks, and by Mr. Humfrey for a bath; designs by Mr. Soane for a Museum; an excellent whole-length painting, by *Reinagle*, of Mr. John Nicholson, a well-known bookseller, of Cambridge, who died in 1796, portraits of Archbishop Whitgift, Professor Sanderson, Erasmus, Prince Arthur, Dean Colet, Archbishop Laud, Anthony Shepherd, D.D., F.R.S., by Vander Puyle, Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and a View of Jerusalem in 1674.

The Library contains about 110,000 printed books, and 2000 MSS. of almost every age and language. That division of it at which it is entered, is called the Old Library. Here the Library-keepers attend to deliver out books, and to show the Library to strangers. In this part is a copy of *Magna Charta* on vellum, from the Cottonian Library. At the end of this range is a handsome square compartment, fitted up with bookeases of oak, protected by gilt wire, which are filled with a valuable collection of MSS., among which, there is a most valuable MS. of the

Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in uncial letters, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, that claims especial notice. It was presented to the University by the celebrated Theodore Beza, in 1581 :—it had been in his possession about nineteen years, and was found in the monastery of Saint Irenæus at Lyons, where it had lain concealed for a long time. It is considered by all critics to be one of the most ancient manuscripts extant. A splendid and most accurate facsimile of it was published at the expense of the University, in 1793, under the editorial care of Dr. Thomas Kipling.

This class was greatly enriched some years since by several valuable classical MSS., purchased at the sale of Dr. Askew's collection. Here is a cabinet given by the late Rev. Archdeacon Lewis, which contains some valuable Oriental manuscripts, and other curiosities: in the lower part is a Chinese Pagod. In the drawers are, a book written on reed, (supposed to be the ancient Papyrus,) with a Stylus; a pack of Persian playing-cards on tortoise-shell, consisting of six suites; two medals of the King and Queen of Denmark, &c. In the upper part of the cabinet is a beautiful copy of the Koran, remarkable for the excellence of the writing; also a splendid Persian MS. written in 1388, entitled "*The Wonders of the Creation;*" being a treatise on Astronomy and Natural History. This elegant manuscript is embellished with drawings of beasts, birds, reptiles, and other figures, to illustrate the descrip-

tions. Some of these are finely executed, the paintings are ornamented with gold, intermixed with the most beautiful colours, and the volume is enveloped in a remarkably superb binding. This book cost in Persia 100*l.* The collection of manuscripts has lately been considerably enriched by some which are probably among the most ancient that the East can produce. Part were presented to the University by Dr. Claudio Buchanan, late Provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal; and the rest were the bequest of the celebrated traveller, Burckhardt. In this square are the portraits of the Rev. Henry Martyn, translator of the New Testament into the Persian, and of Professor Porson.

In the *next range*, on the right hand, are the first editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, and many works executed by the early printers, especially the chief of those by William Caxton, the first printer in England. Amongst the more rare are, the *Catholicon*, printed by Faust, in 1460; *Tully's Offices*, Mentz, 1466; *Cicero's Orations*, 1470, and *Tully's Epistles*, on vellum, 1471, both printed by Cornelius Janson; *The Book of Chess*, by Caxton, in 1474—this was the first book printed in England; and *Pliny's Natural History*, on vellum, 1476, with a beautiful type. There is also a fine copy of King James the First's works in Latin, presented by his Majesty. It is bound in velvet and gold, and embellished with the royal arms, and has the autograph, "Jacobus R., D.D." Some curious draw-

ings and prints are also preserved here: among the latter is a large folio of *Rembrandt's* Etchings, extremely rare and valuable. In this part of the library are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II. and Archbishop Abbot, together with an admirable collection of coloured shells, presented to the University by the King of Denmark, in 1771; a cast of the face of Charles XII. of Sweden, taken a few hours after his death; a cast of Sir Isaac Newton; and also casts of Pitt, Fox, and Perceval, by *Nollekens*. King George I., besides his noble contribution before mentioned, bought for 6000 guineas, and presented to the Library, the collection of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, amounting to 30,000 volumes, which are deposited chiefly in this compartment.*

* This noble donation gave rise to the following witty Epigrams: the first is by Dr. Trapp, the Poet, an Oxford man, and zealous Tory:—

“Our royal master saw, with heedful eyes,
“The wants of his two Universities :
“Troops he to Oxford sent, as knowing,—why
“That learned body wanted loyalty :
“But books to Cambridge gave, as well discerning,
“That that right loyal body wanted learning.”

The answer by Sir William Browne, of St. Peter's College, a staunch Whig, is generally admired:—

“The King to Oxford sent his troop of horse,
“For Tories own no argument but force ;
“With equal care to Cambridge, books he sent,
“For Whigs allow no force, but argument.”

In the *third*, or *northern division*, is a facsimile, in plaster, of the remarkable triple inscription found at Rosetta, and delivered by the French to the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, at Alexandria, on the evacuation of that city. The *eastern division*, which fronts the square, and opens on the staircase, has been recently fitted up, and is furnished with handsome new cases, and contains a large collection of very valuable books, having been enriched with many copies of scarce and curious editions, given by various benefactors.

Here are portraits of Charles I. by *Vandyck*, Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, Lord Burleigh, Bishop Moore, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Two thermometers, upon a new construction, brought from Paris, exhibiting at one view the scales of Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur, are suspended in the north window of the Old Library.

This Library is entitled by Act of Parliament to a copy of every new book published in the kingdom. It is also supported by the bequests of Tobias Rustat, Esq. and William Worts, Esq.; and all the members of the University (some few being exempted,) make to it a contribution of six shillings per annum. The late Rev. John Manistre, Fellow of King's College, lately bequeathed 5000*l.*, to purchase books.

The management of the Library is committed to Syndics, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of

Colleges, all Doctors in each faculty, the Orator, and all public Professors, the Proctors and Scrutators. They meet in the Library on the first Monday after the division of every term, and oftener if necessary ; and to them, or the major part, not fewer than five, of whom the Vice-Chancellor must always be one, full powers are committed for the better regulating of the same.

All members of the Senate, and Bachelors in the Civil Law and in Physic, are entitled to the use of the Library, and may have as many as ten volumes in their possession at a time. Bachelors of Arts are allowed five volumes.

The present Library being found very inadequate to the purposes to which it is appropriated, a new edifice is in progress, which will occupy the site of the present Library, together with that of the old court of King's College, lately purchased by the University, for the sum of 12,000*l.*

N.B. The Library is open every day from ten till three, except on *Saturdays*, when it is open from ten till one, and on *Saints' days* from twelve till three. It is closed on *Sundays*, and on the following days :—Christmas-day ; the Epiphany ; the Purification ; Ash-Wednesday ; Good Friday ; Easter Monday and Tuesday ; Holy Thursday ; Whit-Monday and Tuesday ; November the 5th ; appointed Fast-days and Thanksgivings ; the day after each Quarter-day ; for four days after September

the 29th ; and the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the week after the Commencement.

THE SCHOOLS

Of this University were originally held in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years ; but this mode of engaging apartments being found inconvenient, the PUBLIC SCHOOLS were commenced in the year 1443, on, or near the spot where they now stand, at the expense of the University, assisted by liberal benefactions. These buildings form a small quadrangle underneath the University Library. On the west side is the Philosophy School, where disputations are held in term time by the *Sophs* ; on the north is the Divinity School ; on the south, the School for the Civil Law and for Physic, where the candidates for degrees in those faculties perform their statutable exercises ; and on the east is a Lecture-room, which was fitted up in the year 1795 for the Norrisian and other Professors. Connected with the north end of the Philosophy School, is an apartment containing a valuable collection of fossils, shells, ores, minerals, and other rarities, given to the University in the year 1727, by John Woodward, M.D. the Founder of the Professorship of Geology. The Registrar's office adjoins the Divinity School, and in it is deposited the embroidered canopy of cloth and gold, which was carried over Queen

Elizabeth when she visited the University in 1564. In the Law School is an emblematical statue of Glory, executed by *John Baratta*, of Florence, in 1715, and presented to the University by Peter Burrell, Esq. It was removed hither, in 1812, from the Senate-House, to give place to the statue of Mr. Pitt. The following spirited lines were written on the occasion : the first were by a Lady :—

“ Sons of Sapience, you here a fair emblem display,
“ For wherever Pitt went, he drove Glory away.”

The answer is by a member of the University :—

“ Why thus exclaim, and thus exert your wit,
“ At making Glory here give place to Pitt ?
“ We'll raise his Statue of the finest stone,
“ For never here a brighter Glory shone.”

In the project above mentioned respecting the New Library, the rebuilding of the Schools is also included, together with additional Lecture-rooms, Museums of Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, and, if practicable, of Zoology; a new Office for the Registrar, an additional School for the Professor of Physic, and other purposes connected with the dispatch of the ordinary business of the University.

GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

Is so called to distinguish it from another, which bears the name of *Saint Mary the Less*, near Saint Peter's College. The University resort hither on Sundays and holidays, to hear sermons, which are preached by graduates appointed, according to a regular cycle. The afternoon sermons between October and May, inclusive, are usually delivered by select preachers, each taking a monthly course. *These* preachers are appointed by a Grace of the Senate.

In this Parochial Church the University has certain seats by faculty, and the parishioners have their distinct weekly service performed in it at those other parts of the day when it is not occupied by the University. This building was erected by voluntary contribution; but whether the charges exceeded the estimate, or delay arose from some other cause (not now known), the subscriptions were raised so slowly, that the structure was not completed till the expiration of more than 100 years. The body was commenced in 1478, under the direction of Bishop Alcock, and finished in 1519;* but the tower was not finished till

* On the building were expended 795*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, of which Dr. Thomas Barrow, Archdeacon of Colchester from 1483 to his death in 1499, gave 240*l.* In 1505, Henry the VII. coming to Cambridge, gave 40*l.* towards the building. The parishioners also contributed a portion of the amount. William Worts, Esq. in 1709, left 1500*l.* to accumulate for the building of the north and south Galleries.

1608.* It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; the whole length is about 120 feet, the breadth 68. Over the western part of the chancel is an arched gallery, called the *Throne*, in which are the seats of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, Noblemen, Doctors, and Professors; in part of the nave is the *Pit*, containing seats for the Proctors, Masters of Arts, Fellow-Commoners, &c.; and over the side aisles are extensive galleries for the Bachelors and Undergraduates. At the west end, a gallery was erected in 1819, for the accommodation of the increased number of students;

* The completion is incidentally noticed in the following quaint Epitaph on the eastern wall of the Chancel, written in memory of John Warren, who held the office of Churchwarden in that year, and under whose management the work was brought to a conclusion.

A speakinge Stone
 Reason may chaunce to blamie
 But did it knowe
 Those ashes here doe lie
 Which brought the stones
 That hide the steepls shame
 It would affirme
 There were no reason why
 Stones should not speake
 Before theyr builder die
 For here John Warren
 Sleeps amonge the dead
 Who with the Church
 His owne Life finished
 Anno Domini 1608
 December 17.

behind which, at a considerable altitude, is the organ-gallery. The lower gallery is supported by three gothic arches, the centre one forming the entrance to the Pit. These western galleries are built with stone, and beautifully harmonize with the general style of the edifice which they adorn. A noble and rich-toned organ, recessed within the gothic arch, behind the upper gallery, completes the beauty of the west end of the church. This fine gothic edifice is adorned with a handsome and lofty tower, crowned with four turrets, surmounted however with somewhat unsightly balls, but containing twelve remarkably musical bells, which are rung on all public occasions. Before the commencement of Acts, and Congregations in the Senate-House, a bell is tolled for one hour, and also (on behalf of the Parish) every morning at six o'clock, and every evening at nine. The chancel was the burial-place of the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, whose body was disinterred in the reign of Queen Mary, and burnt (with that of Paul Fagius, who had been buried in St. Michael's Church,) in the market-place. It may not be improper to mention, that all distances from Cambridge are measured from the south-west buttress of the tower. Trinity College enjoys the patronage of the Incumbency.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

Richard, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, formerly of Trinity Hall, (M.A. 1764,) who died 5th February,

1816, bequeathed to the University his splendid collection of Books, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, Busts, and other valuable Curiosities, together with 100,000*l.* stock in the New South Sea Annuities; the interest arising therefrom to be applied to the erection of a Museum for their reception, and for the maintenance of proper officers to superintend the establishment. The Will is dated August 18th, 1815, and an extract from it may be seen in the University Calendar. On his Lordship's decease, this magnificent collection was in due time removed to Cambridge. This truly munificent bequest comprises—

I. A Gallery of PAINTINGS, 103 in number, for the most part very fine, and by the first Masters.

II. A large assemblage of DRAWINGS, BUSTS, ANTIQUES, &c. by Artists of the greatest eminence.

III. A collection of invaluable ENGRAVINGS, ancient and modern, contained in not fewer than 520 bulky folio Volumes, substantially, as well as most splendidly, bound in morocco.

IV. A Library containing above 7000 Volumes.

V. The most extensive and valuable collection of MUSIC in the United Kingdom; his Majesty's alone excepted.

An edifice for the reception of these rarities, in pursuance of the will of the Founder, is now in progress. In the meantime, the Free-School, in Free-School Lane, behind Corpus Christi College, has been prepared for their *temporary* reception. This

building consists of two rooms : the first, which is spacious and lofty, is appropriated to the twofold purpose of a Library and a Picture-gallery. Bookcases of wainscot are ranged along the sides of the apartment ; the Pictures occupying the space above them. Two elegant pieces of library furniture run down the middle of the room, serving both for bookcases and tables.

The PAINTINGS (of which the largest are displayed in this apartment) present some of the best specimens of the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Dutch schools. Without attempting to enumerate all the pictures of merit in this superb collection, we will endeavour briefly to describe some of the most remarkable.

I. "The Portrait of a Dutch Officer," by *Rembrandt*, is suspended over the entrance door. The officer is arrayed in a loose outer dress of crimson velvet, with a body armour of steel : he holds a sword in the left hand, leaning the elbow on a pedestal, and having the right hand placed on the hip. On his head he has a Spanish hat with feathers ; and he is looking out of the picture with a quiet gravity of aspect that finely harmonizes with the intended impression of the colouring. This painting, executed in an eminently bold and splendid style, is justly considered to be one of the finest in the whole collection, and for taste in colouring, rich depth, and glowing harmony, is inferior to none of the productions of that extraordinary master.

III. "Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph; with a view of the Amphitheatre, &c." by *Pannini*, introduces very finely a classical incident into an Italian scene.

IV. "Landscape, with figures," by *Zuccharelli*.—Very pleasing.

V. A large picture, from the Orleans Collection, including "the Portraits of Philip the Second of Spain, and his Mistress the Princess D'Eboli," is a magnificent specimen of *Titian's* finest style: the principal figure is, in fact, one piece of glowing vitality.

VI. "Portrait of Lady Eleanor, wife of the second Viscount Fitzwilliam."—*Sir Peter Lely*.

VIII. "A Storm at Sea," by *Van de Velde*, is greatly admired for the force and truth which pervade every part of this appalling scene. Three vessels at different distances are seen labouring before the gale, with their cordage straining till you may fancy that it creaks, and the little flags at their top-gallant masts ready to fly in pieces in struggling to escape from their places. The effect of the lightning breaking out from behind the black clouds in the centre, is inconceivably fine.

IX. "St. Roch and the Angel," is a fine specimen of *Annibal Carracci's* vigorous and natural style. The figures are expressed with great simplicity and truth of character, and the colouring is very striking.

X. "Portrait of Fiamingo, a sculptor," by *Velasquez*. In this picture there is a freshness and reality that is truly admirable.

XIII. "Christ and the Angel appearing to the Virgin Mary," by *L. Caracci*. The figures are nearly the size of life. On the left, the Saviour is advancing majestically towards Mary, who is kneeling on the right, in an attitude of adoring love. The angel stands at a short distance behind, immediately between the two other figures, and is leaning, in admiring contemplation, on the staff of a red-cross flag which he bears: one of his outspread wings finely fills up the space left by the kneeling attitude of Mary. Above the Saviour, two cherubs are seen, shedding from their faces and wings a golden glory round his head. This may, on the whole, be regarded as one of the noblest pictures in this room.

XIV. "The Adoration of the Shepherds," by *Giorgione*, is an admirable specimen of his fine Venetian taste, both in colouring and expression. The Virgin is full of grace and sweetness; and the figure of one of the shepherds, who is leaning over the infant Saviour, is very nobly conceived.

XVIII. "A Stag Hunt," by *Snyders*, is full of eager expression and forcible execution.

XXI. "A Larder, with Game," by the same master, is very fine, and includes a capital figure of a female, by *Rubens*.

XXV. "St. Jerome," by *Bassanó*, is a fine specimen of rich and harmonious colouring; as is also

XXVIII. "Cattle and Shepherds" by the same distinguished artist.

XXVI. "A view of the Church Salute, with other

Buildings in Venice," by *Canaletti*, is a charming picture, and presents an architectural subject with all the grace that a strong light and brilliant colouring can impart. The marble palaces and temples are looking through the pure, clear sky, like objects seen through chrystral.

XXVII. "Mercury, Herse, and Aglauros."—*Paolo Veronese*. Mercury is in the act of touching Aglauros with his Caduceus, and changing her into a stone, as a punishment for her curious jealousy of her sister Herse. This is a picture which deserves to be studied for the chasteness and brilliancy of its colouring.

XXX. "Portrait of a Man," by *Cornelius de Vos*. It is considered to be his *chef-d'œuvre*, and is truly admirable.

XXXI. "Venus and Cupid," by *Old Palma*. This is one of the richest beauties of this fine collection. The figures are of the size of life, and are expressed with a grace and beauty seldom equalled.

XXXIII. "Portrait of a Female Artist," by *Hals*. Exquisitely finished.

XXXV. A grand "Landscape, with Cattle, Figures, a Cascade, and a view of the Tiber: in the distance is Mount Soracte," by *Both*. This is a magnificent picture; the colouring is rich and pleasing—the scenery full of variety. It combines all the lightness and elegance of execution which characterize this pleasing painter.

In a cabinet placed on the table, is a most beau-

tiful enamel of *Titian's* picture of Philip II. and the Princess D'Eboli, executed by the celebrated *Horace Bone, A.R.A.*

The second apartment, which is considerably smaller than the other, comprises a collection, alike admirable for its variety and choiceness : indeed the number of splendid landscapes and cabinet pictures is so great, that we can only particularize the following, as the most striking :—

XIII. The “Old Woman paring Apples in a Farm house in Holland,” is a very characteristic specimen of *Teniers'* peculiar style, and has great force of expression, with admirable truth of delineation.

XVII. The “Market Woman, with a basket of Apples, and a Flower Pot,” by *Gerard Douw*, is most minutely and exquisitely finished.

XX. “Interior of a Church in Germany, with a Christening,” by *Van Delen*. The perspective is admirable.

XXI. “Game, Fruit, and Flowers,” by *Weenix*, is a very masterly production.

XXV. and XXVII., entitled “Conversation,” are a pair by *Watteau*. They are full of characteristic expression, and possess great merit, especially in their high colouring and exquisite finish.

XXXV. “Boor playing at the door of a little Cabin.” A capital specimen of *Ostade*, displaying great truth of expression and humorous incident.

XLIII. “Herodias's Daughter with the head of

St. John the Baptist in a charger."—*Old Franck.*
Will well repay minute examination.

XLV. and LVIII. "Landscape, with Cattle: the sale and departure of Joseph from his brethren." Said to be *Claude Lorraine's*. The figures by *Swanerelt*. They are indeed noble pictures.

XLVIII. "A Mater Dolorosa," by *Carlo Dolci*. Softness and delicacy, combined with exquisite tenderness of expression, and great brilliancy of colouring, characterize this picture.

XLIX. "Schoolmaster and Scholars," by *Gerard Douw*. A very clever and spirited little work.*

LII. "A Girl holding a Plate of Gingerbread." *Schalken*. Very beautiful.

LIII. "The Annunciation," by *Albert Durer*, is a most valuable and interesting production.

LIV. "The Holy Trinity," by *Annibal Carracci*. This picture is full of power, and may rank amongst the finest in the collection. No. LXXXIV., by the same master, is also very fine.

LVII. "Holy Family:—Our Saviour, St. John, the Virgin Mary, Joseph, and Simeon."—*Leonardo da Vinci*. A most exquisite gem.

LXXVI. "Horses and Figures in a Landscape," by *Cuyp*, is very rich and characteristic; as is also XCIX. by the same.

LXXX. The "Old Woman's Market-stall," by *Mieris*, combines, in a remarkable degree, truth of expression and beauty of design.

* It has been engraved in *Mezzotinto*, and may be had of Mr. Harraden, in King's Parade.

LXXXIII. "Interior of a Stable," by *Ph. Wouvermans*. Exceedingly spirited; as is also XCI., "A Landscape, with Horses drinking," by the same master.

XCIII. "The Angel appearing to Elijah," by *Old Palma*, is grandly conceived, and coloured with a corresponding force and richness.

XCV. "Tancred and Sigismunda," by *Van derwerf*. Very fine.

CI. "View of St. Mark's Church at Venice," by *Canaletti*. This and No. LXXII. by the same artist, are universally admired. The colouring is exceedingly beautiful and transparent.

In addition to the Paintings, there are several very fine *Drawings*; more particularly views of the interior of St. Peter's Church at Rome, by *Pannini*. The Engravings also are exceedingly beautiful, and well worthy of inspection.

The LIBRARY consists of a very extensive collection of the most choice and splendid books, in most of the departments of learning and science. Amongst them, are many valuable MSS. and several finely illuminated MISSALS. The volumes throughout are in the highest state of preservation. A selection from the noble collection of MS. music has recently been published under the superintendence of Mr. Novello, permission having been liberally granted to him by the University for that purpose.

The Museum has already been augmented by

many valuable donations of paintings, books, MSS. and articles of taste and *vertu*.

The MESMAN COLLECTION was recently bequeathed to the University by the late Daniel Mesman, Esq., and is for the present placed in the principal apartment at the Pitt Press.* The Collection amounts to 248 Paintings, and 33 Drawings and Prints. Amongst them are various Portraits by *Holbein*; a Sibyl, by *Passinelli*; a Holy Family, by *Schidone*; the Evangelists, two Paintings by *Van Leyden*; a Portrait of *Van Leyden*, by himself; also of *Teniers*, by himself; of Pope, by *Richardson*; a Dutch Lady, by *Vanderwerf*; a Landscape, by *Morland*; Bacchus and Ceres, by *S. Ricci*; Landscapes, by *Van Lint*; a Madonna, by *Carlo Cignani*; Moonlight, by *Vander Neer*; a Study, by *Elzheimer*; a Man with a Tankard, by *W. Mieris*; the Blessed Virgin and Infant Jesus, by *Ludovico Caracci*; an Interior of a Church, by *Van Dalen*; View on the Rhine, by *Vorsterman*; Landscape, by *Griffier*; and the Earl of Leicester, by *Zuccherio*.

REGULATIONS.

The Museum is open for inspection every day on which the Public Library is opened, from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, and from four till six in the evening, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, Sep-

* Where it may be seen under the same regulations with the preceding.

tember; and from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon, during the remainder of the year.

Any member of the Senate may introduce two Bachelors of Arts or Undergraduates at one time, or any strangers or friends who do not belong to the University, without limitation in regard to number. The Curator is not allowed to receive any pecuniary compensation.

A Catalogue of the Fitzwilliam Collection may be had at the Museum, of the Curator.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The erection of the Observatory commenced in 1822, and was completed in about three years, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of the architect, *Mr. J. C. Mead*, of London.*

It is situated on an eminence on the road to Madingley, and is about a mile from the College walks. The approach is by a handsome gateway; and the building, which crowns the summit of the rising-ground, presents a noble appearance. It is constructed of Bath stone upon a plinth of granite, and is erected in the Greeian Doric style, the centre being appropriated for astronomical purposes, and the wings for the residence of the observers. The length of the building is about 160 feet, and the breadth about 58 feet. The centre of the edifice is

* The expense was defrayed by subscriptions of 6000*l.* and by a grant of a sum exceeding 12,000*l.* from the University Chest.

surmounted by a dome, 10 feet high, and 14 feet in diameter, which is so constructed, from its revolving on wheels, as to be easily moved round by a single hand, although upwards of three tons weight.*

The only *capital* Instruments, at present, in the Observatory are two clocks, one by Molyneux and Cope, the other by Hardy; a transit instrument by Dollond, of which an account has been given by the late Professor Woodhouse, in the second part of the Philosophical Transactions for 1825; a mural circle of 8 feet diameter, by Troughton and Sims, which was graduated on its pier; and an equatorial of 5 feet focal length, with declination circle of 3 feet diameter, and hour circle of 2 feet diameter, by Jones.

In the spring of 1835, a magnificent telescope, with an object-glass of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches effective aperture, to be equatorially mounted, and 20 feet focal length, made by M. Cauchoux of Paris, was presented to the Observatory by his grace the Duke of Northumberland. A building has accordingly been erected near the Observatory, with a revolving dome 27 feet in diameter, for the reception and mounting of this noble gift. In addition to these, and several other valuable instruments, which are used by the observers, there are others of less size and value, appropriated to the use of the Students of the University.

* A very fine view of the Observatory (18 inches by 12) has been published by Messrs. Deighton.

The superintendence and management of the Observatory are vested in the Plumian Professor; under whose direction two assistant observers are placed, with a salary of 80*l.* per annum each. The duties enjoined on the observers, principally consist in making regular meridional observations of the sun, moon, and fixed stars: and, in addition to these, other observations, required or suggested by circumstances and the state of astronomical science; such, for instance, as may determine with greater precision the laws of refraction and the existence of parallax. The observations so made are, each year, under the care of the observer and his assistants, printed and published at the expense of the University; and copies of the same presented to the principal Observatories of Europe, viz. Greenwich, Oxford, Dublin, Paris, and Palermo.

The Observatory is open to members of the University and their friends every day, except Sunday, between the hours of Twelve and One. No stranger can be admitted except in company with a member of the University; and no person can be allowed to enter the observing rooms, except with the Plumian Professor, or the assistant observer.

THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Was instituted November 15th, 1819, for the purpose of promoting scientific inquiries, and of facilitating

the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural History.

The Society (which was incorporated by Charter, in 1832,) consists of Fellows and Honorary Members. The former are elected from such persons only as are graduates of the University. The latter must be such as are unconnected with the University, and are chiefly members of other learned bodies, domestic and foreign. It is needless to add to this statement, that the Society numbers amongst its members, men whose names stand foremost in the ranks of literary and scientific acquirements. The Transactions are from time to time published.

Attached to the Society is a Reading-room, which is supplied with the principal literary and scientific journals and the daily papers.

The Society's Rooms, Library, &c. are situated near All-Saints' Church.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

Is situated in Downing Street. It contains a large collection of rare and valuable *preparations*, including the Museum of the late Professor, Sir B. Hardwood, and a set of models most beautifully wrought in wax, imported at a great expense from Naples. The building itself is conveniently fitted up, with a Theatre for the lectures on Anatomy and Medicine, which are delivered here in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

THE UNIVERSITY, OR PITT PRESS,

Is situated in Trumpington Street, between St. Peter's College and Catharine Hall. This quadrangle was completed in 1832. The east front is in the enriched style of the 15th century, and is a highly creditable specimen of the abilities of Mr. Blore, well known by his restoration of the choir of Peterborough Cathedral to the dignity and splendor that became that noble pile. This edifice is embattled ; the windows, mostly of one light each, are pointed beneath square-headed mouldings. The effect is relieved by buttresses and pinnacles, and about the centre of the front stands the great tower, with its highly-enriched and transomed oriel. The room above the entrance presents a very chaste and admirable interior.

For the erection of this edifice, the Committee in London appointed to erect a Statue of the late Right Honorable William Pitt, in Cambridge, liberally contributed the surplus of their fund.

The first book known to have been printed at Cambridge, was "Erasmus de Conscribendis Epistolis," A.D. 1521, by Sibert. The first royal license which the University received for printing books, was granted by Henry VIII. in the 26th year of his reign, A.D. 1535. Like that of the sister University, this Press prints every description of Bibles and Common Prayer-books ; together with a variety of theological, classical, and scientific works.

The management of the Press is committed, by the Senate, to the Vice-Chancellor and a Syndicate, appointed for that purpose. An annuity of 500*l.* per annum, received from Government, in lieu of the privilege of printing Almanacks, is disposed of, by the Syndicate, in assisting meritorious authors in the publication of their works. This Press is also entitled, by Act of Parliament, to the drawback of the duty on all the paper used by the Syndicate for their printing.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Is situate adjoining Downing-street, having the grounds of Downing College on the south. It contains nearly four acres, and is well supplied with water by a canal in the middle. This piece of ground belonged originally to the Augustine Friars, and was purchased for its present use by Dr. Richard Walker, formerly Vice-Master of Trinity College, about the year 1730, for 1600*l.* He, with the assistance of Mr. Miller, of Chelsea, first formed a regular establishment. An elegant and commodious green-house, above 100 feet long, has been erected, chiefly by subscription, and is stored with a great variety of curious and valuable exotics.

Adjoining it is a hot-house. Among the exotics are several plants from America and New Holland; some tea and coffee trees; and many others of

curiosity and value. And especially we might notice a magnificent plant of the *Araucaria excelsa*, or *Norfolk Island Pine*. The whole garden is extremely well managed by Mr. Biggs, the Curator, and the plants are accurately arranged according to the system of Linnaeus.* The garden is under the government of the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, and the Regius Professor of Physic; and is superintended by a Lecturer and Curator. On the eastern side of the garden is a spacious Building, which is appropriated to the holding of lectures, annually delivered by the Jacksonian, Chemical, and Botanical Professors. It is peculiarly convenient for the purpose, and is besides furnished with a laboratory and a collection of dried botanical specimens. Notwithstanding, however, the great advantages which this establishment derives from its present appendages, it has been determined to remove it to a more airy and open situation, where its valuable productions will be less subject to those injurious effects which have been caused by the great increase of buildings in the immediate neighbourhood.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE†

Originally consisted of two Hostels, one of which belonged to the Friars of Penance, purchased by

* A Catalogue of the Plants has been published by Mr. Donn, the late Curator.

† The Porter's Lodge is on the left, under the second gate.

Hugh de Balsham, Sub-Prior of Ely. When advanced to the See of Ely, he obtained, in 1284, a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and endowed this College for the support of a Master, fourteen Fellows, and eight Scholars. After his death, the present College, which derives its name from its vicinity to the church of St. Peter, situated where the church of St. Mary the Less now stands, was built on the site of the Hostels, the Bishop having bequeathed 300 marks, by his will, for that purpose.

This College is situated on the west side of Trumpington-street, near the south entrance of the town, and consists of three courts. The *first Court*, which fronts the street, is separated from the second by the cloister and Chapel, and has the Library on the south, and a modern stone building on the north, containing the Fellows' apartments. In the centre of this Court stands the Chapel.

The *second Court*, west of the cloister, is about 145 feet long and 85 broad. It was one of the first cased with Ketton stone, after the modern style, about the year 1760, and now forms a neat and regular quadrangle.

The *Chapel* partakes of the Gothico-Italian style of the 16th and 17th centuries, and measures about 55 feet long, 27 broad, and as many high. It was erected by subscription, and consecrated by Dr. Francis White, Bishop of Ely, in the year 1632. It was highly embellished, but deprived of many of its ornaments in the civil wars. In the report of

the commissioners are these words : “We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four evangelists, and Peter with his keys on the chapel-door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. Moreover we found six angels on the windows ; all of which we defaced.” The painted glass, now replaced in the east window, was, previous to this visitation, removed and concealed in boxes. The coved ceiling is richly carved and gilt, and the canopied stalls and dim solemnity of the edifice give it something of a cathedral air. On the north wall is a Monument to the Memory of Dr. Beaumont, Master of the College, who died in 1699.

At the west end is a gallery, containing an organ, given by Sir Horatio Mann. The altar-piece is of Norway oak : over it is a fine window of painted glass, deeply coloured, representing the *Crucifixion*. The principal figures, which are nearly as large as life, are copied from the famous picture of *Rubens* on the same subject in the Recollects’ Church, at Antwerp ; the groups at the sides are said to be from a design by *L. Lombard*.—Choral Service is performed here on Saturday and Sunday Evenings, and on the Eves and Evenings of Saints’ Days.

The *Library*, which runs parallel with the south side of the Chapel, is spacious, and contains a collection of about 6000 printed books, many of an early date. Bishop Cosin, formerly Master, gave

to the value of 1000*l.* in books, and was, otherwise, a considerable benefactor to the College. There are also several MSS., some of them very valuable: among them are transcripts of the works of Aristotle and Albertus Magnus; many of the writings of the Fathers, particularly those of St. Augustine; Horace, Terence, Virgil's Georgics, Cicero's Tusculan Questions, and a beautiful Latin Bible, given 28th Nov. 1300, by Thomas De Insula, afterwards Bishop of Ely. The room contains several antique Portraits of Masters and Fellows, and others connected with this house, from 1418 to 1578. Amongst them are Dr. J. Holbroke, Master in 1436; Dr. H. Hornby, Master in 1516, and one of the Executors of Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond; and Henry Wilshawe, B.D. 1578. Archbishop Wittlesey left MSS. and Books to this Library.

The *Hall* is a plain room, 48 feet long, and 24 broad. On the screen, are portraits of Charles Beaumont, Fellow, 1726, Robert Wade, 1616, and Dr. Beaumont, Master, 1663. On the north side of the wall, are those of the Founder, of Archbishop Whitgift, and of Bishop Cosin; on the east, those of the present Master, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice; on the south, those of Dr. Perse, 1589, John Blithe, Fellow, 1617, and Bernard Hale, 1660.

The *third*, or *Gisborne Court*, has lately been added from part of the munificent donation of the

Rev. Francis Gisborne, formerly Fellow of this Society. It measures 95 feet in length and 87 in breadth, and contains 18 new sets of apartments for Fellows and Students, with the stables and other offices. The first stone of the new building was laid by *Mr. Brookes*, the architect, on August 30th, 1825. The style of this court being Gothic, differs from the other parts of the College, which were modernized at the date before mentioned; but as part of the original walls, which formed a principal feature in the intended new quadrangle, were still remaining, it was deemed more convenient by the architect to adopt the same style of building, as it enabled him to adapt his design more readily to the irregularity of the old front.

The *Master's Lodge* opposite the College, on the east side of the street, is a large modern building of brick and stone, surrounded by a pleasant garden. In the Lodge are several paintings: amongst them is one of St. Jerome in the desert, after *Rembrandt*, and one of the Duke of Savoy. South of the College is a pleasant grove of limes, which leads to an extensive garden, bounded on the river side by the ancient College wall.

EMINENT MEN

WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS FOUNDATION.

The famous Cardinal Beaufort, Lord Chancellor, and Bishop of Winchester, 1404.

Dr. Roger Marshall, an eminent mathematician, and physician to Edward IV.

- George Joye, one of the early Reformers. He superintended Tyndale's translation of the Bible—died 1553.
- Fines Moryson, a celebrated Traveller, died 1614.
- Matthew Wren, Master, Bishop of Ely, 1638.
- Colonel Hutchinson, a Commander in the Parliamentarian Army.
- Bryan Walton, the learned Editor of the London Polyglot Bible, Bishop of Chester, 1660.
- Dr. Joseph Beaumont, Master, 1664. Builder and donor of the Lodge.
- Sir Samuel Garth, M.D. 1691, author of the "Dispensary."
- Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, 1691.
- Sir William Browne, Founder of three of the Classical Prizes, M.D. 1721.
- Thomas Gray, the celebrated Poet, Professor of Modern History, 1768.
- Dr. Samuel Jebb, an eminent physician and antiquarian—died 1772.
- Jeremiah Markland, Fellow, the learned Critic. He twice refused the Greek Professorship—died 1776.
- Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, and Chief Justice of England—died 1818.

This Society consists of a Master, fourteen Fellows on the foundation, Ten Bye-Fellows, and Fifty-nine Scholars. Two of the Bye-Fellowships, and Four of the Scholarships, were lately founded from the donation of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, above-mentioned. Of the foundation-Fellows, Seven must be from the northern, and Seven from the southern part of the kingdom. The Bye-Fellowships are perfectly open. Eleven Benefices, and One

Grammar School, are in the patronage of the College.* The Bishop of Ely is the Visitor.

CLARE HALL†

Was founded in 1336, by Dr. Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University, who purchased two tenements in Mill Street,‡ on the site of which he built a small College, called University Hall, and by Chaucer, Solere Hall. This edifice was, in 1342, destroyed by fire; Dr. Badew then solicited the patronage of Elizabeth, third sister and co-heiress of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare. By her bounty, the College was rebuilt, and in 1347, endowed with lands for the maintenance of a Master, ten Fellows, and the same number of Scholars; and from thence it obtained the name of Clare Hall. Richard III. augmented the endowments; which have also been increased by the donations of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 1612; John Freeman, Esq. 1622; William Butler; Dr. Samuel Blythe; and Joseph Diggons, Esq., besides numerous smaller benefactions.

* The particulars of the patronage of the whole of the Colleges and Halls in Benefices and Schools, may be found in the University Calendar, and the members of each College in p. 17 of this work.

† The Porter's Lodge is under the first Portico on the left.

‡ A street then so called, between the ground now occupied by Queens' College, and that upon which Clare Hall now stands.

Clare Hall is delightfully situated on the eastern banks of the Cam, and consists of one spacious Court, (exclusive of the Chapel,) which is entered, on the east and west sides, by two noble porticoes, or rather lofty arched passages. This *Court* is 150 feet long, and 111 broad, and is uniformly and handsomely built with stone, having been erected in its present form in 1638: on the north side are the Library, Hall, and Combination-room; on the west, north of the portico, the Master's Lodge; and in the rest of the area, are the apartments of the Fellows and Students.

The front next the walks and fields is built with Ketton stone, and presents two ranges of pilasters, the lower one of the Tuscan, the upper of the Ionic order. The upper and lower tiers of windows are adorned with architraves, the middle tier with pediments and other ornaments. The whole is finished with an entablature and balustrade, broken about the centre by a depressed pediment.

The *Chapel* is situated without the Court, at the eastern front of the College, in a small court-yard inclosed with iron palisades. This structure was begun in 1763, from a classical and elegant design of *Sir James Burrough*, and finished in 1769, at the expense of above 7000*l.* The exterior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic base, and supporting a handsome cornice, crowned with a balustrade. The ante-chapel is entered from the north-east corner of the Court;

it is an octagon, lighted by a graceful dome. The interior of the Chapel is adorned with a handsome coved cieling of stucco-work, seats and wainscotting of Norway oak, neatly carved, and a floor of black and white marble. Over the altar, in a beautiful alcove, with fluted columns of the Corinthian order, is a fine painting of the *Salutation*, by *Cipriani*. The communion-plate belonging to this College, is of pure gold, richly embossed. This chapel is allowed, for chasteness of design and elegance of decoration, to excel any building of its kind in the University.

The *Hall* is a fine room, 69 feet long, 21 broad, and about 25 high; and has a gallery at the west end, leading to the Combination-room, which is about 33 feet square and 15 high, handsomely wainscotted with oak, and contains portraits of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, by *Mirevelt*; Archbishop Tillotson; Bishop Moore; a whole-length of the late Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University; and a copy, by *Freeman*, of Lady Elizabeth Clare, the foundress.

The *Library* opens into the Combination-room at one end, and the Master's Lodge at the other. It is nearly of the same dimensions as the former, and is elegantly fitted up and ornamented with columns and carvings of Norway oak. The books are extensive and well selected, and among them is a good collection of the best Italian and Spanish authors, with the Italian Comedy of "Baptista Porta," con-

taining the MS. notes of Ruggle, who founded the celebrated Latin Comedy of “*Ignoramus*” upon it. Here also is one of the few of Pope Sixtus Vth’s folio Bibles.

The *Master’s Lodge*, which fronts the fields, has a pleasant and tasteful garden at the front, sloping to the river. But the principal attractions of this College are its beautiful walks and lawn. The western portico of the court opens on a broad walk, bounded on each side by the Master’s and Fellows’ gardens, and connected with a fine vista, planted with limes, by a stone bridge of three arches. At the extremity of the vista, through a handsome iron gateway, is Clare Hall Piece—a deservedly favourite promenade. Hence are seen at one view, King’s College and Chapel, Clare Hall, St. Mary’s Church, Trinity Hall, &c.

EMINENT MEN.

Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English Poetry. He died in 1400.

Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, the Martyr.

Christopher Wandesforde, Viscount Castlecomer, the friend of Strafford.

The eminently pious Nicholas Ferrar, who died in 1637.

Barnabas Oley, the friend and biographer of Herbert.

Thomas Phillipot, Historian of Kent, 1659.

Peter Gunning, Master of St. John’s College, Bishop of Ely, 1674.

John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1691.

Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam.

The celebrated William Whiston, Fellow, 1693.

John Moore, Bishop of Ely, 1707.

Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London.

Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, 1748.

William Whitehead, Poet Laureate, a native of Cambridge, 1757.

John Parkhurst, M.A. author of the Hebrew and Greek Lexicons. He died 1797.

Edward King, F.R. and A.S., the celebrated Antiquary and Critic. He died 1807.

This Society consists of a Master, ten Senior, nine Junior, and three Bye-Fellows; besides about fifty Scholars and Exhibitioners. The major part of these endowments is perfectly open. Seventeen Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Chancellor of the University.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE*

Was founded in 1347, by Mary de St. Paul, third wife of Aymer de Valenee, Earl of Pembroke, who was murdered in France, in the year 1324. This calamity induced his widow to renounce the world, and devote her property to religious uses. In pursuance of this design, having already founded Denny Abbey between Cambridge and Ely, she obtained a charter of incorporation from Edward the Third, and endowed this College for a Master, six Fellows,

* The Porter's Lodge is on the right of the gateway.

and two Scholars, giving it the appellation of the College or Hall of Valence-Mary, in memory of her husband and herself. However, it commonly passed by the name of her *title*, even before her decease, which took place in 1376. The original establishment has been greatly increased by succeeding benefactors, particularly by Henry the Sixth. In his charter it is termed, “the most noble, renowned, and precious College, which, among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent.”

Pembroke College is situate on the east side of Trumpington-street, nearly opposite to St. Peter’s College, and consists chiefly of two Courts. The first court is 93 feet long, and 54 broad, and has the Library on the north, and the Hall, which separates the two Courts, on the east. The second court is about 122 feet long, and 92 broad. The venerable appearance of this College, caused Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cambridge, to salute it with these words:—“*Oh ! domus, antiqua et religiosa !*” This sentiment may, however, have been partly suggested by the remembrance of Rogers, Bradford, and Ridley, who suffered martyrdom in the preceding reign, and were all of this College, the last-mentioned having been Master.

The *Chapel*, which, with the Lodge and Cloister, forms a *third* small Court, was built at a cost of nearly 4000*l.* by Bishop Wren, from a design by his nephew, *Sir Christopher Wren*, and is an elegant building of the Palladian style, perhaps the best

proportioned in the University ; it is within about 54 feet long, 24 broad, and upwards of 30 high, and is fitted up and decorated in a pleasing and appropriate manner. It was dedicated in 1665 ; and Bishop Wren gave the manor of Hardwick in this county, to keep it in repair. Over the altar is a painting of "the Burial of Christ," by *Baroccio*. The decoration of the cieling, organ-gallery, and stalls, is at once bold and beautiful. The organ is disused.

The *Library*, which occupies almost the whole of the north side of the first court, is a very spacious room, containing a good collection of well-classed and choice books. It was formerly the College Chapel, and is remarkable for the beauty of its cieling.

The *Hall* is a very neat room, with ancient carved wainscot, and is about 42 feet long, and 27 broad. Here are portraits of Sir Benjamin Keene, painted at Madrid ; Bishop Ridley and John Bradford, martyrs, copied from prints in Holland's *Heroologia* ; Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely ; and Mary de St. Paul, the foundress, a good copy by *Marchi*. The Combination-room is at the end of the Hall, and contains the following portraits : — Edmund Spenser, half-length, said to be copied by *Wilson*, from an original ; Edmund Grindall, Master, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, on wood ; Benjamin Laney, who was ejected from the Mastership during the Commonwealth, but replaced at the

Restoration, and subsequently appointed to the see of Ely ; Roger Long, Master, by *B. Wilson* ; and a full-length, by *Harlow*, of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, who was educated at this College ; a small half-length of Mr. Gray, the poet, who removed hither when the mischievous pranks of the students had caused him to desert St. Peter's ; and another of Mr. Mason, the poet, formerly Fellow, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

At the north-east corner of the inner court is a detached brick building, erected for the purpose of containing an astronomical machine, or hollow sphere, invented by Dr. Roger Long, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munns, an ingenious tin-plate worker of Cambridge. The sphere is 18 feet in diameter, and is entered by steps over the south pole. On the interior are painted the figures of the Constellations, &c. and thirty persons may conveniently sit around it. Although its whole weight is above 1000 pounds, it may be readily turned round by a small winch, with as little labour as it takes to wind up a common kitchen-jack ; and, when in motion, it presents to the spectator the actual appearance, the relative situation, and the successive revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

The College garden is large, pleasant, and well stocked with fruit-trees ; and there is a good bowling-green in it.

Amongst the College plate is preserved a curious

silver-gilt cup, the gift of the foundress : around it are the following singular inscriptions :—

“sayn denes y^t. es me dre
 “for hes lof drenk and mak gud cher.
 “V. M.
 “god help at ned.”

EMINENT MEN.

William Sawtree, minister of St. Margaret's, Lynn, Martyr.*
 Nicholas Ridley, Master, Bishop of London, 1550, suffered

martyrdom with Latimer, at Oxford, 1555.†

John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, 1555.

Dr. William Turner, a celebrated Naturalist, Dean of Wells, 1568.

Spenser, the Poet.

Edmund Grindall, Master, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1575.

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583.

Gabriel Harvey, the Poet.

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester.

Thomas Nevile, Dean of Canterbury, who built Nevile's Court, Trinity College.

Crashaw, the Poet.

* “I shall only say this for the honour of that William Sawtree, and of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, above any Colledge either in Oxford or Cambridge, that *Martyrum primus*, which was this William Sawtree ; *Martyrum doctissimus*, which was Bishop Ridley ; and *Martyrum piissimus*, which was John Bradford, were all of Pembroke Hall.”—*Bagshawe's Argument in Parliament*, 1641.

† He was Senior Proctor in 1534, and took his degree of D.D. in 1540.

Ralph Brownrigg, Bishop of Exeter.

Thomas Stanley, Author of the "History of Philosophy," and Editor of "Æschylus,"—died 1678.

Dr. Roger Long, Master, 1730.

Right Honourable William Pitt,—died January 23, 1806.

George Tomline, formerly Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, 1787; of Winchester, 1820.

This Society consists of a Master, fourteen Foundation and two Bye-Fellows, besides several Scholars. The Fellowships are open to men of all counties. Ten Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Queen.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,*

Commonly called *Caius College*, was originally founded in the year 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, who began the building near where Corpus Christi College now stands. He did not, however, live to carry his designs into full execution; but, on his death, left a sum of money for its completion, at the disposal of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, who being engaged with his own foundation of Trinity Hall, removed the site of Gonville's, and, having fixed it near his own, confirmed the original endowment which had been made for the support of a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars, and gave

* The Porter's Lodge is in the first Court on the left.

it the name of Gonville Hall. Between this period and the year 1557, the revenues of Gonville Hall were augmented by many donations, and in that year J^{oh}n Caius,* M.D. Warden of the Hall, and Physician to Queen Mary, procured a new charter of incorporation, by which its name was changed to Gonville and Caius College. He likewise endowed it with several manors; doubled the number of Fellows; built a new court, and three remarkable gates from the designs of *John of Padua*. These gates are the first specimens of the kind erected in Great Britain; and, since the destruction of old Somerset-House, the only works of that architect remaining in our island. They were intended to inculcate that moral lesson of the wise man, “Before Honour cometh Humility.”

* This erudite scholar was born at Norwich in the year 1510, and became student when very young in Gonville Hall, whence he went to Italy, and studied physic in the University of Padua, under the famous Baptista Mantuanus, of Verona. Here he delivered Greek Lectures, and wrote and translated many esteemed medical treatises. Returning to England in 1551, he greatly exerted himself to allay the ravages of the sweating sickness, and about five years after published the history of that dreadful disorder, in Latin. He then applied himself to the erection of his College, and laboured with much anxiety to effect its complete establishment. He was successively physician to Edward VI. and to Queens Mary and Eli^zabeth. In the year 1568 he published his work “De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae.” He also wrote a treatise “De Canibus,” and several other valuable works, being equally eminent as a Critic and Antiquary. He died in 1573.

Caius College is situated north of the Senate-House, and consists of three Courts, which are entered by the three gates erected by Dr. Caius. The first, which is next the street, is in a very simple style, with this inscription—

“*HUMILITATIS.*”—The Gate of Humility.

The second, is a noble portico in the middle of the College; it has two inscriptions: on one side is written—

“*VIRTUTIS.*”—The Gate of Virtue;

and on the other side—

“*JO. CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIAE.*”

JOHN CAIUS built this in honour of Wisdom.

The third, leading to the Schools and Senate-House, is more ornamented, exhibiting specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. This is inscribed—

“*HONORIS.*”—The Gate of Honour,

which it seems to have been the opinion of the Doctor, all who pass this gate to take their degree should attain. In the plan of these three gates, we may easily perceive a regular climax of moral consequences.

There is one circumstance in the history of this last portal, which was only recently observed, namely, that the front facing the Schools was evidently constructed after the plan of the ARCH OF HADRIAN AT ATHENS; which may be seen by reference to

Stuart's *Antiquities of Athens*.* The design was borrowed by *John of Padua*, from the Athenian structure, although there are points, perhaps, in which a difference may be observed. The range of a column and pilaster on each side of the arch is precisely after the Athenian model; and possibly the *Niches* which are above, exhibit the form of the Greeian building as it existed prior to the time when Stuart visited Greece; for they do not appear in his first plate, representing the building according to the state in which he found it.

The Court next the street, called the Tree-court, is a neat small building with trees planted in the front. The one next the Senate-House is larger; having the Chapel on the north, and the apartments of the students, built with stone, on the east and west. The third, or Fellows' Court, is in a more modern style, cased with stone, and sashed; and forms a handsome quadrangle.

The Chapel is small, but beautiful; and is handsomely fitted up with wainscotting of Norway oak, neatly carved. On each side of the entrance, are seats for the Master and President, and over them a gallery for the Master's family. The altar is adorned with a painting of the *Annunciation*, by *Ritz*, after *Carlo Maratti*.

On the north wall, is the monument of Dr. Caius, whose body lies in a sarcophagus, under a canopy,

* Vol. III. chap. iii. Plate 4, Lond. 1794.

supported by Ionic columns. This monument was removed from the east end, when the Chapel was rebuilt, about the beginning of the last century: at which time the body was discovered whole and perfect, the beard very long, and the countenance strongly resembling the portraits of him in the College. On the monument is the following epitaph:

“ FUI CAIUS.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.*

Ætatis suæ LXIII.

Obiit 29 Julii,

Anno D. 1573.”

The *Library*, which is entered from the Combination-room, is not large, but contains many very valuable books and manuscripts, especially on heraldry and genealogy.

The *Hall* is a good room, at the north end of the third court, 39 feet long, and 21 broad, and is embellished with a coved cieling, and other decorations. The Combination-room is handsomely fitted up, and contains several valuable paintings, amongst others, of Bishop Warren, Dr. Parr, &c.

The *Master's Lodge* is a modern and spacious building of brick, with a good garden in front; and contains portraits of nearly all the Masters from the refounding of the College. The following are the most curious:—an original portrait of Dr. Caius, on board; Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. and Bishop of Ely,

* I was Caius. Virtue our death survives.

esteemed a correct likeness; Sir James Burrough, Knt. by *Heins*; John Smith, D.D. by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; Richard Fisher Belward, D.D. by *Opie*; the illustrious Wm. Harvey, M.D.; Robert Trapps, Alderman of London, and his wife Joanna, both painted by *Holbein*; reckoned very fine. This Lodge may be denominated a perfect specimen of what taste can effect in a small compass. In the Hall are a great many portraits of eminent physicians.

EMINENT MEN.

John Skip, Bishop of Hereford, 1539, one of the Compilers of the Liturgy.

Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Royal Exchange in London, 1570.

Gruterus, the Author of "Inscriptiones Orbis Romani," &c. died 1627.

William Harvey, M.D. justly celebrated as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, 1628.

Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1660. He was a native of Cambridge.

Dr. Brady, Master, 1660. He was Regius Professor of Physic, and wrote a History of England, on which Hume's is chiefly founded.

John Cosin, Bishop of Durham,—died 1672.

Thomas Shadwell, the Dramatic Poet,—died 1692.

Henry Wharton, Author of "Anglia Sacra,"—died 1695.

Sir Henry Chauncey, the Historian of Hertfordshire,—died 1719.

Francis Blomefield, the Historian of Norfolk.

Jeremy Collier, Author of "Ecclesiastical History," &c.,—
died 1726.

Dr. Samuel Clarke, the famous Critic, Metaphysician, and
Mathematician,—died 1729.

Sir James Burrough, Knt. Master, an ingenious Architect;
he drew the plan of the Senate-House, and other public
buildings.

Dr. Shuckford, Author of the "Sacred and Profane History,"
—died 1764.

Edward, Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England, 1778;
and a long list of eminent Physicians, amongst whom
are Dr. Francis Glisson, and Sir Charles Scarborough.

It is worthy of remark, that most of the Cambridge Anti-
quarians have been of this College.

This Society consists of a Master, twenty-nine
Fellows, and about fifty Scholars. There is a
Scholarship in Chemistry of 20*l.* per annum, founded
by Mr. John Mickleburgh, formerly Professor of
Chemistry in this University; and four Studentships,
now above 100*l.* per annum each, founded by
C. Tancred, Esq. for Students in Physic; tenable
for eight years. Twenty-two Benefices, and one
Grammar School, are in the patronage of the
College. Visitors, the Masters of Corpus and
Trinity Hall, and the senior Doctor in Physic.

TRINITY HALL*

Was originally one of the Hostels for the accommodation of Students; but was purchased by John de Crauden,† Prior of Ely, in the reign of Edward III. for the monks of Ely to study in. It was afterwards enlarged by Richard de Herling, Chancellor of the University; and, in the year 1350, was sold to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, with the lands thereto appertaining; who, having obtained the King's licence to erect it into a College, dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. The Bishop originally intended it for a Master and twenty Fellows; but dying at Avignon, in 1355, before the completion of his design, the endowment was only found sufficient for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows, and two Scholars, who were to be students in the Canon and Civil Law, and also one Fellow to study Divinity, and be Chaplain to the College. The foundation has, however, been greatly augmented by subsequent benefactors.

This College is more particularly appropriated to the study of the Civil Law, the Professor of that science being always a member of the society. It is situated behind Caius College, and a little to the north of Clare Hall, on the banks of the river. It consists of two Courts and other buildings. The

* The Porter's Lodge is under the small gateway on the left.

† Probably of *Croydon*, in Cambridgeshire.

first Court contains the Hall, Chapel, and rooms for Fellows. It is handsomely built with stone, and uniformly sashed.

The *Chapel* is adorned at the east end with a fine painting of the *Presentation in the Temple*, by *Stella*, the expression is very spirited, and the colouring fine. The cieling is coved, and covered with richly gilt and painted armorial bearings. In the ante-chapel are the remains of some curious brasses.

The *Hall* is a remarkably handsome room, 36 feet long, 24 broad, and 25 high; and has a gallery for music at the north end. At the upper end is a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt., with whose bequest of 3000*l.* towards improving the College, this apartment was principally rebuilt: here is also a well executed bust of the late celebrated Earl of Mansfield, by *Nollekens*, the gift of Sir James Marriott, a former Master. The figure on his Lordship's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken from this bust. The *Combination-room* contains the portraits of John Andrew, D.C.L. and Dr. Samuel Johnson; also those of Bishop Corbet, Archbishop Laud, and others.

The *Library*, which is in a venerable range of building constituting the North Wing toward the river, is judiciously classed, and contains, besides a large collection of choice miscellaneous books, a complete study of the Canon, Civil, and Common

Law. Opposite the Library is a range of Students' rooms, recently erected in the Tudor-gothic style.

The *Master's Lodge*, which adjoins the Hall has recently been enlarged and beautified. It contains the portraits of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, by *Hoare*; and several others.—The *Garden*, at the back of the College, is extremely pleasant, enjoying the same view as Clare Hall, its neighbour, with a terrace on the bank of the river.*

The *second Court*, adjoining Clare Hall, is a convenient pile of brick and stone.

John Andrew, D.C.L. late Fellow of this College, bequeathed 20,000*l.* for the erection of new buildings.

EMINENT MEN.

Stephen Gardiner, Master, Bishop of Winchester, 1531.

Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, 1554. He was one of the Compilers of the Liturgy.

Thomas Bilney, Fellow, Martyr.

* Between this and Trinity College has lately been erected, by the Corporation, on the site of an old wooden Bridge, one of cast-iron, in a light and elegant gothic style, and of a single arch,—at an expense of 1000*l.* The contributions were raised in 1834. One half was contributed by the Corporation, and by various members of its body, and other inhabitants of the Town; and the other half by the Societies of Trinity Hall, and Trinity and Caius Colleges, and individual members of the University. The Society of Trinity Hall in particular, gave very liberally on this occasion.

Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to James I.

William Barlow, one of the Translators of the Bible; Bishop of Lincoln, 1608.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, 1726.

Sir James Marriott, Knt. late Judge of the Admiralty, Master, 1764.

John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice,—died 1792.

Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1802.

This Society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Scholars. The Fellowships are open. Nine Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Lord Chancellor.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.*

This College, which differs in its origin from that of any other in the University, was founded by the union and benevolence of two Societies or Guilds in Cambridge, termed “Gilda Corporis Christi,” and “Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.” Guilds were of very early institution, and consisted of a company of persons associated sometimes for particular, and at others for mixed purposes. These Societies were of the latter class, and at once embraced various objects, religious, charitable, and commercial. Through the instrumentality of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, their Alderman, these Guilds obtained, in 1351, a licence from Edward III. to

* The Porter's Lodge is under the gateway on the left.

convert their Societies into a College, and they endowed it for a Master and two Fellows. By the munificence of Sir John Cambridge, the number of Fellows was soon after increased to eight. The endowments have since been much augmented by succeeding benefactors; and particularly by Archbishop Parker, who added two Fellowships, appropriated to the city of Norwich, and eleven Scholarships. He procured also a new body of Statutes, gave many very considerable benefactions, and made a large addition to the Library, by a collection of printed books and rare and valuable MSS. which will be mentioned hereafter.

This College formerly consisted principally of the old Court and Chapel; the latter built in 1578, at the expence of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper in the reign of Elizabeth, and father of the illustrious statesman and philosopher of that name. The new quadrangle, lodge, and chapel were designed by *William Wilkins, Esq. M.A.* of Caius College, funds having accumulated, for the purpose of their erection, from the munificent bequests of Archbishop Herring, and Bishops Mawson and Greene, formerly Masters of the College. The first stone of the new buildings was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., High Steward of the University, on the 2nd of July, 1823.

The grand west front faces Trumpington-street, and has a very imposing appearance, being 222 feet in length, and presenting a noble elevation of three

stories. In the centre is a superb entrance gateway, flanked by lofty towers; on each side are noble apartments, and the northern and southern extremities are finished with projecting windows most elaborately wrought, and terminated by towers to correspond with those at the portal. The whole exterior is built with Ketton stone, and is richly ornamented with niches and other chaste devices. Passing under the gateway, the spacious quadrangle, 158 feet long by 129 feet broad, attracts our attention. It contains the Chapel and Library, the Hall and Master's Lodge, and 47 sets of apartments for the Fellows and Students.

The *Chapel*, which occupies the centre of the east side of this grand Court, is an elegant structure, in the ecclesiastical style of architecture. The turrets are highly ornamented with tracery, and terminated by spires and finials of exquisite workmanship, in imitation of the two main turrets at the west end of Winchester Cathedral. The western doorway is remarkably handsome: the deep recess of the reveal, and the perforated parapet above it, produce a richness of effect which renders it the principal object of attraction in the quadrangle. The roof is vaulted with groins in several compartments, and the great window over the altar is glazed with some ancient stained glass of brilliant colours, which was purchased by the College, at a great expense, of the late Mr. Hampp, a Dutch merchant residing at Norwich, who collected it in the course of his

travels on the continent. In this window are represented the Holy Family and the Nativity. Over the Communion-table is a painting of the Holy Family, by *Elizabeth Sarrani*, the gift of Lord Godolphin. In the next window, on the south side, are represented the death and assumption of the Blessed Virgin; together with heads of St. Joseph and two other Saints. This window was given by Mr. Wilkins, the architect. The window opposite represents the scourging of Christ; below are Saints Paul, Peter, and Catharine. Over the west door of the Chapel are painted on glass, the Blessed Virgin and Child, and the four Evangelists. This window was contributed by various members of the College, in 1831. The dimensions of the chapel are 75 feet long (including the ante-chapel), 25 feet wide, and 33 feet high.

The right wing forms a part of the *Master's Lodge*, and is a spacious and handsome residence. It has the principal front towards the south, in a walled garden of some extent. The left wing is divided into Fellows' and Students' rooms.

The *Library* occupies the south side of the Court, and is an elegant room, 87 feet long, 22 wide, and 25 high, fitted up with bookcases of carved oak, and a handsome gothic screen to separate the collection of manuscripts from the remainder of the Library. The windows are very grand and lofty. The transoms are highly ornamented with cusps and battlements. The labels over the windows are

supported by a row of heads of very beautiful sculpture, and the pelican (the crest of the College arms) is to be seen among the bosses which compose the ornaments of the cornice. The cieling is a gothic arched vault, springing from a rich cornice of foliage, and is divided into compartments by ribs crossing it at every pier ; the spaces between are filled with panelling of a lighter relief.

The Manuscripts contained in this Library are considered amongst the most valuable in the kingdom. They are very ancient, some of them being as old as the eighth century, but are chiefly remarkable as comprising a large and very rare collection of papers relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been collected on the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., and amongst them are found interesting documents relative to the Reformation, and the original copy of the Thirty-nine Articles.*

* A learned work on this subject has recently been published by DR. LAMB, the present Master : it is entitled "AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE XXXIX ARTICLES, from their first Promulgation, in 1553, to their final Establishment, in 1571; with a copy of the Articles as put forth by King Edward in 1553; Exact Copies of the Latin and English Manuscripts, and Facsimiles of the Signatures of the Archbishops and Bishops, &c. from the 'Synodalia' in the Library of Corpus Christi College ; a Facsimile of the '*Little Imprinted Book*,' referred to by the Act of 13 Elizabeth ; and Reprints of the Latin and English Editions, published under the direction of Bishop Jewel, in 1571, from the copies formerly belonging to Archbishop Parker."

This matchless collection of MSS. was left to the College by Archbishop Parker, formerly Master, and is held under the following particular restrictions:—"Every year on the 6th of August, it is to be visited by the Masters or locum-tenentes of Trinity Hall and Caius College, with two scholars on the Archbishop's foundation; and if on examination of the Library, twenty-five books are missing, or cannot be found within six months, the whole collection devolves to Caius. In that case, the Masters or locum-tenentes of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi College, with two scholars on the same foundation, are the visitors; and if Caius College be guilty of the like neglect, the books are to be delivered up to Trinity Hall; the then Masters or locum-tenentes of Caius and Corpus Christi, with two such scholars, become the inspectors; and in case of default on the part of Trinity Hall, the whole collection reverts to its former order." The books are so carefully kept, that even a Fellow of the College is not permitted to enter the Library, unless accompanied by another Fellow or Scholar, who must attend him during his stay, according to the Archbishop's will. Here is a portrait of Archbishop Parker, supposed to be an original.

The *Hall* and *Combination Room*, opposite the Library, compose the north side of the quadrangle. The *Hall* measures about 62 feet in length, 27 in width, and 35 in height, and is entered by a flight of stone steps from the north-east angle of the court.

The roof, which is beautifully ornamented with pendants and tracery, is divided into five compartments by seven principal ribs springing from corbels. The walls are panelled with carved oak to the height of 11 feet from the floor. The windows on the north side are filled with beautifully coloured glass in patterns, admirably corresponding with ancient specimens. They represent the armorial bearings of various corporations,—Thetford, Norwich, Canterbury, &c., and those of former Masters and Fellows. In the oriel window are those of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Archbishop Parker, and others,—magnificently pourtrayed. This is one of the most beautiful refectories in the University, and one of the best works of the architect. The Combination-Room contains a fine copy of Raphael's School of Athens, by *Nicholas Poussin*, presented to the College by Mr. Wilkins ; also Portraits of Archbishop Tenison, Dr. Edward Tenison, Bishop of Ossory, by *Kneller*, Dean Colet, and others.

The *Old Court*, situated behind the Hall, is a part of the old College, and adjoins Bene't Church. It is about 115 feet by 90, and has an entrance into the new quadrangle. It is chiefly appropriated to the accommodation of the Undergraduates. The old Hall is now the College kitchen.

The Master's Lodge contains many fine pictures, among which are the following :—Erasmus, on board; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas Lord Cromwell; Sir Thos. More; Robert, Earl of Leicester; Richard

Love, by *D. Mytens*; Matthias Mawson, Bishop of Ely, by *Heins*; John Fox, the Martyrologist; Archbishop Parker; Bishop Bradford, by *Enoch Zeeman*; Dr. Colman, by *Romney*; John Spencer, and John Barnardiston, by *Vandermyn*; and the portraits of many other distinguished persons.

Among the plate of this College is a curious antique drinking-horn, figured and described in the third volume of the *Archæologia*, by the late Rev. Michael Tyson, B.D., F.S.A., formerly Fellow of this College.

EMINENT MEN.

George Wishart, the Martyr, 1546.

Matthew Parker, Master, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1559.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

John Fletcher, the Dramatic Poet,—died 1625.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork,—died 1643.

Dr. John Spencer, Author of a learned work, "De Legibus Hebræorum," Master, 1667.

Thomas Tenison, Archibishop of Canterbury, 1694.

Thomas Greene, Master, Bishop of Ely, 1728.

Nathaniel Salmon, Historian of Hertfordshire and Essex,—died 1742.

Thomas Herring, Archibishop of Canterbury, 1747.

Matthias Mawson, Master, Bishop of Ely, 1754.

Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, High-Steward of the University, 1764.

William Stukeley, eminent as a Physician, Divine, and Historian,—died 1765.

Robert Masters, F.A.S. the Historian of the College,—died 1798.

Richard Gough, the eminent Antiquary,—died 1809.

This Society consists of a Master, Twelve Fellows, and Sixty Scholars. Eleven Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitors, the Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors in Divinity : in extraordinary cases, the Queen.

KING'S COLLEGE.*

This royal and most magnificent foundation arose from the munificence of Henry VI. who instituted a small seminary on this spot for a Rector and twelve Fellows, in the year 1441 ; but in 1443, he entirely changed its form, and endowed it for a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, (to be supplied in regular succession from Eton, founded and endowed about the same time,) three Chaplains, six Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and a Music-master, (who now possesses also the office of Organist,) sixteen Officers of the foundation, twelve Servitors for the senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars.† Some *peculiar* privileges appertain to King's.—The Pro-

* The Porter's Lodge is under the grand entrance.

† Cardinal Beaufort was a benefactor to this College. "In a second codicil to his will, dated 9th of April, 1447, the Cardinal, calling to mind the noble Colleges of St. Mary at Eton, and St. Nicholas at Cambridge, and desirous of partaking of the prayers and all other suffrages and acts of piety to be offered therein, bequeathed to each of the Colleges £1000."—*Bentley's Excerpta Historica*, Part I. p. 44. In the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., Thomas Rotheram, Archbishop of York, contributed largely to it.

vost has absolute authority within the precincts; and by special composition between this Society and the University, its undergraduates (under certain restrictions) are exempt from the power of the Proctors and other University Officers, within the limits of the College; neither by usage do they keep any public exercises in the Schools, or are any way examined for their Bachelor of Arts' degree.

This College, which is situated between Trumpington-street and the river, originally consisted of the Chapel and a court to the north of it, about 120 feet long and 90 broad, which was very lofty, and built of stone;* but this building becoming much decayed, it was determined, about the beginning of the last century, to erect a large quadrangle, to the south of the Chapel, suitable to the dignity and wants of the College. This grand undertaking

Pope Clement VII. also by his Bull, dated the 4th of the Nones of November, 1528, empowered Cardinal Wolsey to dissolve such Monasteries as contained but 6, 4, or 3 monks, to the amount of 8000 ducats of gold, and transfer their property towards the increase of the revenues of the Collegiate Church at Windsor and of this College.—*Johnston's Assurance of Abbey Lands*, p. 44.

* The University have lately purchased this court for the purpose of enlarging the University Library. It was originally intended (according to Fuller) only for the Choristers. The exquisitely beautiful gateway that looks upon Clare Hall, is soon about to be removed to some other part of the University. A fine view of it has been engraved by Messrs. Storer.

was accordingly commenced in 1724, under the direction of *Mr. Gibbs*, the well-known architect of St. Martin's Church in London, and he erected the *Fellows' Building* (which will be described below), as the west side of the intended square, and a specimen of the manner in which the whole was to have been finished. But as it happens that plans on such an extensive scale are sometimes not fully carried into execution, so it was in this instance. The design of forming a grand quadrangle was then abandoned; but afterwards resumed, and the new buildings were commenced in 1824. On the 12th of July in that year, the first stone was laid by the Rev. Samuel Berney Vinee, Vice-Provost; and the whole has been since completed in the gothic style, under the direction, and according to the plans, of *William Wilkins, Esq. M.A.*, late Fellow of Caius College, and Architect of Downing and Corpus Christi Colleges, and of the King's Court at Trinity.

This *grand Quadrangle* measures 280 feet in length, and about 270 in breadth, and contains the Hall, Library, Chapel, and rooms for the Fellows and Scholars. It is entered by a magnificent gateway from Trumpington-street, from which it is separated by a screen.

The *Hall*, on the south side, is a noble room, 102 feet long, $\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 45 feet high. It has a beautiful pendant ceiling, after the fashion of Crosby Hall in London: the arch is of the Tudor

form, richly decorated with tracery of the most elaborate workmanship. The ends of the Hall above the passages, are converted into Music-galleries, which are entered by staircases at the back of the building. The screen at the west end is light and elegant. The roof is surmounted externally with two lanterns of stone, highly finished ; and the oriel window is covered with a dome of beautiful workmanship.

The Fellows' and Scholars' apartments are on each side of the Hall. The building at the western end contains also the Combination-Rooms, the largest of which measures about 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth.

Adjoining is the *Library*, a handsome structure, adorned with buttresses and pinnacles, and a beautiful perforated parapet. The staircase is at the western end of the Fellows' apartments. The lower part is appropriated to the officers of the lodge. There is a complete stone floor upon iron bearers, to prevent accidents by fire. The interior of the Library is 93 feet long, 27 feet broad, and 18 feet high, and is elegantly fitted up with projecting bookcases of carved oak, well furnished with a searee and very valuable collection of books, among which is a rare and curious MS. of the Book of Psalms, written upon parchment, about 4 spans long by 3 broad,—said to have ^{been} taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, in 1691. It contains also the valuable collection of the late

Jacob Bryant, Esq. consisting of between 2000 and 3000 volumes, amongst which are many very rare and early printed classics, from A.D. 1470 to A.D. 1500.

The *Screen* on the east side is 280 feet long; and the gateway is 82 feet from the ground to the top of the Dome Tower. Each corner of this tower, rising from a square base, is finished by octagonal turrets and spires, and the exterior extended corners of the building with pinnacles. In the centre is a clock with four dials. The open windows on each side of the entrance are richly ornamented, and are 30 feet high.

The *Grecian Building* at the west side, is the one to which we have before alluded, as erected by *Mr. Gibbs*. Its dimensions are,—236 feet in length, 46 in breadth, and 56 in height. It is built of Portland stone, with a grand Doric Portico in the centre, leading to the lawn, and comprises in three lofty stories, twenty suites of rooms for the Fellows, elegantly fitted up.

The *Provost's Lodge*, although connected with the other range of buildings, may be considered as unique in its design, and exhibits a highly ornamented specimen of the Tudor domestic style. The variety of the front, which is 98 feet in length, with the richness of the detail, and the fine and interesting landscape forming the back ground, render the view of this building from the west end of the chapel truly gratifying to the beholder; and when

we add to these, the extensive lawn in front, and the modern bridge of one arch, which connects it with the walks and fields beyond the river, it will be felt that scarcely any thing is wanting to complete the picturesque beauty of this part of the College preeinets. The interior of the Lodge is tastefully fitted up in the Grecian style, and contains some fine and spacious apartments: the state rooms measure 35 feet long and 20 broad. The Lodge contains a eurious portrait, on board, of Jane Shore; also a half-length of Sir Robert Walpole, by *Dahl*; and a good portrait of Dr. John Sumner, late Provost.

The *Chapel*, which forms the principal object of attraction on account of its magnitude, is universally considered to be one of the finest Gothic edifices in the kingdom; and exhibits the perfection of the style in which it is built. The eastern end is the most ancient, and the purest part of the structure. The walls at the west end were the last completed of the main body. The perforated battlements to the porches and small chapels were not completely finished till after the year 1530. The extreme length of the Chapel is 316 feet; the breadth 84 feet; the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements 90 feet; to the top of the pinnacles more than 101 feet; and to the top of each of the four corner turrets 146½ feet. The interior length is 291 feet; the breadth 45½; and the height 78 feet.

The architect of this splendid structure was named Cloos,—the father of Nicholas Cloos, or Close, who was made a Fellow of the College by Henry VI. in 1443, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.

The Chapel was begun by Henry VI. who laid the foundation stone April 2nd, 1441; but it was not advanced to any great extent before his death; only a small portion of the north and south walls being built, and the eastern end carried up a few feet from the ground. The unhappy wars which disturbed the latter part of his reign, prevented the progress of the work. Added to this, Edward IV. his successor, pillaged this foundation without ever making any adequate compensation, depriving it and Eton College of nearly 1000*l.* per annum. He however proceeded with the building in 1479. From June 14th, 1483, to March 22nd, 1484, nothing was done, when Thomas Cliff was chosen overseer of the works by Richard III. It was not till the reign of Henry VII., that the outside was wholly finished. The stalls, painted windows, carvings, &c. were the work of Henry VIII.

The exterior of this building is exceedingly noble. The immense buttresses, necessary for the support of the walls, would probably have produced a very heavy effect, had not the architect judiciously filled up the interstices with the smaller chapels, which happily preclude the objection, and become auxiliaries to the splendour of the whole.

The interior is still more impressive than the exterior. The vast roof, unsustained by a single pillar, at once gratifies and astonishes the spectator, when he contemplates such a vast canopy of stone, which seems to hang like fan-work in the air, and suspend itself by an almost magical deception.

Its structure was so greatly admired by Sir Christopher Wren, that, according to tradition, he came once a year to survey it.

The Chapel has two roofs, between which a man may walk upright. The inner roof of stone, already mentioned, is beautifully ornamented with tracery, and the ribs are locked with key-stones of very large dimensions, bearing the rose and portcullis alternately. Over this inner roof, is one of timber, covered with lead.

The walls on the inside of the ante-chapel are ornamented with carved stone of exquisite workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullises, and *fleurs de lis*. In the middle of one of these roses, at the west end, is a small figure of the Blessed Virgin.

About the middle of the Chapel is a screen, and organ-loft of wood, curiously carved, which separates the ante-chapel from the choir. It was erected in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was Queen to Henry VIII. The west side is ornamented with several lovers' knots; and a panel near the wall, on the right, displays the arms of Anne Boleyn impaled

with those of the King. On a panel, at the upper part of the screen, is a fine piece of sculpture in very bold relief, representing the Almighty hurling the rebellious angels from heaven. On this screen stands a richly-toned organ, erected by Mr. Avery.

In the middle of this partition, through folding-doors, carved in open work, we enter the choir. This, in the last century, was lengthened by the space of one window; and is, from the entrance up to the altar, paved with fine marble. On each side are the stalls. The back part of the upper row (which is for the graduate Fellows) is completed with thirty-four panels; in fifteen of which, on each side of the choir, are carved the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry V. to James I.; the arms of the two Universities, Cambridge and Oxford; and of the two Colleges, King's and Eton. On each side the entrance are the respective seats of the Provost and Vice-Provost. Behind the Provost's stall, on the right hand of the entrance, is St. George and the Dragon, together with some other carvings. The lower stalls are for the undergraduate Fellows, Scholars, and Singing-men. Under these lower stalls, on each side, are benches with desks, for the use of the Choristers.

These stalls and the tabernacle work, which we have just described, are a proof of the decline of architectural taste during the reign of Henry VIII.; and by no means harmonize with the rest of the chapel. The panelling to the east of the stalls is

still more discordant, and more plainly shews the gradations by which our ecclesiastical architecture merged into, and was finally lost in, the worst style of the Roman, from which it had arisen 800 years before.

The altar-piece was erected from the designs of the late ingenious *James Essex*, F.S.A. The communion-table is furnished with some superb plate, amongst which is a silver dish, representing, in bold relief, the Last Supper: two immense silver candlesticks, double gilt, also decorate this part of the Chapel. The altar-piece has been still further embellished with an inimitably beautiful and expressive painting of the *Taking down from the Cross*; presented to the Society by the late Earl of Carlisle, who was of this College. The painting was purchased by his Lordship, when travelling on the continent, as the work of *Daniel de Volterza*; but connoisseurs are of opinion that it is actually a production of *Raphael*, and one of the best, in the second manner, of that immortal master.

The Chapel is lighted by 26 windows, each nearly 50 feet high.* Twenty-five of these are painted in the most brilliant and beautiful colours, the subjects of which are taken from the Old and New Testa-

* The fine imposed upon Nix, Bishop of Norwich, for an act of *præmunire*, of which he was attainted in the reign of Henry VIII., was appropriated to the glazing of these beautiful windows.—*Bagshawe's Argument in Parliament on the Præmunire*, 1641.

ment. The great west window is the only one left plain, which is not easily to be accounted for, as there is an Indenture extant, dated the 18th of Henry the Eighth, whereby certain glaziers of the parish of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, bound themselves to glaze eighteen of these windows, "*with good, cleane, sure, and perfyte glasse, and oryent colors and imagery, whereof the wyndowe in the este end to be oon, and the wyndowe in the weste ende to be another.*" The subjects of the paintings are expressive of the most interesting scriptural events, and are upwards of one hundred in number. Each window is separated by mullions into five lights, and these are divided, about the middle, by stone transoms. In the upper parts of the windows the subjects are always taken from the Old Testament; and in the lights immediately under them are representations of certain passages from the New Testament, to which those from the Old for the most part correspond. Thus in the upper compartments of one window is the Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon, and Abraham performing the ceremony of circumcision; in the divisions beneath, the wise men's offerings, and the circumcision of Christ; and thus a peculiar correspondence between the delineations of the upper and lower divisions of the same window is observed throughout the whole. In the central light of each division are depicted an Angel and a Saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in

the other lights, on each side. The east window differs from the others; the upper and lower divisions are separated, by large mullions, into three compartments; and these are again subdivided by smaller ones, into three lights, occupied by one subject. These six subjects are all derived from the New Testament; and represent, in colours of almost inconceivable beauty, the Sufferings and Crucifixion of our Lord.

We have subjoined an explanation of the paintings in each window. The account must be considered as merely a *list* of the subjects: their full description would require much more space than can here be given. In the greater part of them, the energy and variety of character; the judgment evinced in the grouping of the figures; the boldness and freedom of the pencilling; the richness and brilliancy of the colouring; and the flowing of the draperies, have rarely been exceeded.

NORTH SIDE.

FIRST WINDOW.—SUBJECTS NOT KNOWN.

SECOND WINDOW.

Upper Division.

Left side.

Right side.

These two lights represent an offering presented to God by Joseph and Mary before their espousals. The espousals of Tobias and Sarah.—*Tobit vii.*

Lower Division.

Jephthah offering his daughter.—*Judges xi.* The espousals of Joseph and Mary.—*Matt. i.*

THIRD WINDOW.

Upper Division.

<i>Left side.</i>	<i>Right side.</i>
The temptation of Eve.— <i>Gen. iii.</i>	God appearing to Moses in the burning bush.— <i>Exod. iii.</i>

Lower Division.

The salutation of the Virgin Mary.— <i>Luke i. 26.</i>	The birth of Christ.— <i>Luke ii.</i>
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FOURTH WINDOW.

Upper Division.

<i>Left side.</i>	<i>Right side.</i>
The ceremony of circumcision performed by Abraham.— <i>Gen. xvii.</i>	The Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon.— <i>2 Chron. ix.</i>

Lower Division.

<i>Left side.</i>	<i>Right side.</i>
The circumcision of our Saviour.— <i>Luke ii. 21.</i>	The wise men offering gifts to Christ.— <i>Matt. ii.</i>

FIFTH WINDOW.

Upper Division.

<i>Left side.</i>	<i>Right side.</i>
The institution of the Purification of Women.— <i>Levit. xii.</i>	Jacob, to avoid the fury of Esau, is sent to Haran.— <i>Gen. xxvii. 43.</i>

Lower Division.

The Purification of the Virgin Mary.—*Luke* ii. 22. Joseph, to avoid the fury of Herod, travels with Christ into Egypt.*—*Matt.* ii. 13.

SIXTH WINDOW.*Upper Division.**Left side.*

The children of Israel worshipping the molten calf.—*Exodus* xxxii. Pharoah's cruelty towards the Hebrew children.—*Exodus* i.

*Right side.**Lower Division.*

Simeon blessing Christ in the Temple.—*Luke* ii. 28. Herod's cruelty towards the Jewish children.—*Matt.* ii. 16.

SEVENTH WINDOW.*Upper Division.**Left side.*

Naaman washing in Jordan, whereby he was cleansed from his leprosy.—*2 Kings* v. Esau tempted to sell his birth-right.—*Gen.* xxv.

*Right side.**Lower Division.**Left side.*

Christ baptized by John in Jordan.—*Matt.* iii. Christ tempted in the wilderness.—*Matt.* iv.

Right side.

* This possesses peculiar beauty, and is nature and life in all its delicacy.

EIGHTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Elisha raising the son of David returning from the Shunammite.—*2 Kings iv.* battle in triumph, with the head of Goliath. Women meeting him, playing on their harps.—*1 Sam. xvii.*

Lower Division.

Christ raising Lazarus from the dead.—*John xi.* Christ riding in triumph into Jerusalem.—*Matt. xxi.*

NINTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Manna falling from heaven for the Israelites.—*Exod. xvi.* The casting down of the rebellious angels.—*2 Pet. ii.*

Lower Division.

The last supper of our Lord.—*Luke xxii.* Our Saviour praying in the garden. The Apostles asleep.—*Matt. xxvi. 39-40.*

TENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Cain slaying his brother Abel.—*Gen. iv.* Noah drunk with new wine.—*Gen. ix.*

Lower Division.

Judas betraying Christ—Peter smiting the High-Priest's servant.—*Matt. xxvi.* Christ bound and blind-folded.—*Luke xxii. 64.*

ELEVENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Jeremiah imprisoned by Shimei cursing King Da-
King Zedekiah.—*Jer.* xxxvii. vid.—*2 Sam.* xvi. 7.

Lower Division.

Christ before Caiaphas the High Priest.—*John* xviii. The soldiers mocking Christ before Herod.—*Luke* xxiii. 11.

TWELFTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Job tempted by Satan.—*Job* i. and ii. Christ's espousals to the Church.—*Canticles*.

Lower Division.

Christ crowned with thorns.—*John* xix. Christ scourged.—*John* xix.
—*John* xix.

THE GRAND EAST WINDOW.

Lower Division.

The three lights on the left. *The three middle lights.* *The three lights on the right.*

Christ exposed to the people.—*John* xix. 4. Pilate pronouncing sentence on our Saviour, and declaring himself innocent of his blood by washing his hands.—*Matt.* xxvii. 24. Our Saviour bearing his Cross.—*John* xix. 17.

Upper Division.

The three lights on the left. *The three middle lights.* *The three lights on the right.*

The nailing of Christ crucified between two thieves. Joseph of Arimathea taking down Christ from the Cross.—*Luke xxiii. 53.*
 The soldiers casting lots for his garments. — *Luke xxiii. 33.*

This grand window, as we before observed, is divided into nine lights below, and nine above; each subject being contained in three lights; the whole window consisting of six subjects.

* The *centre* of the *lower division* represents Pilate washing his hands, and declaring himself innocent of the death of Jesus. Below the judgment-seat, is Christ bound with a crown of thorns on his head, and surrounded by several figures, who are strongly characterized. In the lower division on the *right*, is Christ delivered to be crucified. The *left side* represents Christ bearing the Cross. Pilate appears on horseback, accompanied by a high-priest and many attendants. Jesus nearly fainting with fatigue, is receiving a handkerchief from a female,* whom he surveys with grateful benignity; preceding Christ is a soldier holding the cords of the cross, with features expressive of the most ferocious brutality. Near him is a man bearing a hammer, with malignant

* Probably designed for the legend of St. Veronica.

exultation painted in his countenance. In the distance is Mount Calvary.

In the *centre* of the *upper division* is the *Crucifixion*. Jesus is represented on the cross between two thieves. The countenance of the penitent thief expresses the most extreme sorrow, accompanied with tears; that of his hardened companion is as strongly marked with derision and mockery. Below the Saviour is Mary Magdalene embracing the cross; and in the foreground three Soldiers, casting lots for his garment. On the left are St. John and the Virgin.

In the *upper division*, on the *right*, is Christ nailed to the cross. Pilate's countenance here, as throughout the history, expresses remorse.—Jesus is extended on the cross: his body appears drawn up, and lying hollow, from the violence of the pain inflicted by driving the nails through his hands. On the *left* side is Christ taken from the cross. Every muscle of the sacred body appears relaxed by death. On the *left* is the Virgin and St. John: the former fainting, and a female supporting her.

Having endeavoured to give an outline of the principal objects in this celebrated window,* we proceed to the remaining twelve windows on the

* A fine drawing of this Window was executed by the late Mr. J. K. Baldrey, who published a beautiful coloured print from it.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOURTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.*

The lamentation of Mary Magdalene and others, for the death of Christ.—*John* xix. 25.

Right side.

The lamentation of Naomi and her daughters for the death of their husbands.—*Ruth* i.

[*The lower part of this Window is not illuminated.*]

FIFTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.*

Joseph cast into a pit by his brethren.—*Genesis* xxxvii. 24.

Right side.

The passage of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.—*Exod.* xiv.

Lower Division.

Christ laid in his grave by Joseph of Arimathea.—*John* xix. 38.

SIXTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.*

Jonah coming forth from the whale's belly.—*Jonah* ii.

Right side.

The angel discovering himself to Tobit and Tobias.—*Tobit* xii.

Lower Division.

Christ rising from the dead. The soldiers keeping watch around the sepulchre.—*Matt.* xxviii.

Jesus discovering himself after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalene.—*Mark* xvi. 9.

SEVENTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Reuben coming to the pit to seek his brother Joseph.—*Daniel vi. 19.*

*Gen. xxxvii. 29.**Lower Division.*

The women going to the sepulchre to seek Jesus.—*Mary Magdalene.—John xx. 15.*
Matt. xxviii.

EIGHTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

An Angel appearing to Habbacuc.—*Bel and Dragon, 33—35.*

36.

Lower Division.

Christ appearing to two of his disciples on the way to Emmaus.—*Luke xxiv. 13.*

Christ breaking bread with two of his disciples at Emmaus.—*Luke xxiv. 30.*

NINETEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

The prodigal son acknowledging and renouncing his past life.—*Luke xv.*

*Gen. xlvi.**Lower Division.*

St. Thomas acknowledging and laying aside his incredulity.—*John xx. 28.*

Christ appearing to his eleven Apostles. — *Matthew xxviii. 16, 17.*

TWENTIETH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Elijah taken up to heaven The law given to Moses
in a chariot of fire ; and from Sinai.—*Exod. xx.*
Elisha catching his mantle.—

*2 Kings ii.**Lower Division.*

Christ ascending into hea- The Holy Ghost given to
ven.—*Luke xxiv.* the Apostles.—*Acts ii. 4.*

TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

Sts. Peter and John restor- The imprisonment and
ing a lame man to the use of scourging of St. Peter and
his feet, at the beautiful gate St. John.—*Acts v.*
of the temple.—*Acts iii.*

Lower Division.

The lame man healed, walk- The death of Ananias.—
ing before Sts. Peter and John *Acts v.*
towards the temple.—*Acts iii.*

TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW.

*Upper Division.**Left side.**Right side.*

The conversion of St. Paul. —*Acts ix.*

St. Paul preaching and dis-
puting at Damascus.—In the
distance is a small figure of
St. Paul, whom the disciples
are letting down from the
walls of Damascus in a bas-
ket.—*Acts. ix. 22—25.*

Lower Division.

St. Paul and St. Barnabas St. Paul stoned.—*Acts* xiv.
 about to be reverenced as 19.
 gods.—*Acts* xiv. 11.

TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW.

Upper Division.

Left side. *Right side.*

St. Paul casting out a spirit St. Paul before King Agrip-
 of divination from a woman. pa.—*Acts* xxvi.
Acts xvi. 16.

Lower Division.

St. Paul's friends dissuading St. Paul before the Roman
 him from his intended voy- governor Felix.—*Acts* xxiv.
 age to Jerusalem. A very
 beautiful figure of a ship, re-
 presenting the vessel in which
 he sailed from Ptolemais to
 Cæsarea in Palestine.—*Acts*
 xxi.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH WINDOWS.

SUBJECTS NOT KNOWN.

The arches of all these windows are divided into small compartments, illuminated with the arms and other devices of the monarchs who contributed towards the building. It is uncertain who were the persons who gave the original designs of the paintings. They have sometimes been ascribed to *Julio Romano*, who flourished when the windows were

executed ; others have imagined that the drawings of *Raphael* were resorted to for the subjects ; as one of the finest paintings is evidently “the story of Ananias and Sapphira, as depicted by *Raphael* in the Cartoons.” They were probably the work of various artists.

It has frequently been reported, but erroneously, that all the windows of the chapel were taken down and concealed, at the time when the fanaticism of the Long Parliament induced them to employ Commissioners to destroy all superstitious ornaments. By what influence these paintings were preserved is uncertain, as visitors were certainly sent down to Cambridge, who ordered the organ to be removed, and sold its pipes : but it is supposed the windows were spared by the entreaties of Dr. Whichcote, who had been appointed Provost by the long Parliament.

On each side of this building are nine small chapels (each 20 feet by 10), that were probably erected as chantries : four of them have been undoubtedly so appropriated. These chapels are built between the buttresses ; and, mostly, communicate with each other. Those on the north side have till of late been used as burial places : those on the south side formerly contained the College Library. The second chapel from the west, on this side, was consecrated to religious uses by Provost Hacombleyn, by whom it was adorned, and afterwards, by his own desire, made his burial place. In the

window is a portrait on glass of Henry VI.; and in the centre is a large table monument of marble, on the top of which is a flaming urn; on the east and west sides cherubs, supporting the family arms; and on the north is a Latin inscription, in memory of John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, who was a student of this College about the year 1702. In August 1801, was erected against the east wall of this Chapel, a white marble tablet, to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Glynn, who was buried in the large vault, near the north door of the Chapel. He was sixty-three years Fellow of the College, and bequeathed to it 9000*l.* towards the erection of new buildings.

Choral service is performed in this Chapel every afternoon at three o'clock, and on the mornings and afternoons of all Saints' days, Sundays, and other Festivals, with the exception of the vacations, during which it is performed only on Sundays.

EMINENT MEN.

Nicholas Cloos, or Close, son of the Architect of the College,
Bishop of Lichfield, 1452.

Thomas Rotheram, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York,
1480.

John Frith, Martyr, 1533.

Edward Hall, the Chronicler,—died 1547.

Sir Francis Walsingham, Principal Secretary of State to
Queen Elizabeth, 1573.

Richard Croke, a distinguished Grecian,—died 1558.

Walter Haddon,—died 1572.

Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, one of the Translators of the Bible, and of the Compilers of the Common Prayer,—died 1581.

Lawrence Saunders, Martyr, 1555.

Robert Glover, Martyr.

John Hullier, Martyr, burnt on Jesus Green, Cambridge.

Phineas Fletcher, Author of the "Purple Island."

Dr. Giles Fletcher, Envoy to Russia from Queen Elizabeth,—died 1610.

Dr. John Cowell, Author of "The Interpreter,"—died 1611.

Sir William Temple, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin,—died 1626.

William Oughtred, the celebrated Mathematician,—died 1660.

John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, 1672, and Author of the celebrated "Exposition of the Creed."

James Fleetwood, Provost; Bishop of Worcester, 1675.

Edmund Waller, the Poet,—died 1687.

Dr. Thomas Hyde, the Orientalist,—died 1703.

Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, 1703.

Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, 1731.

Jacob Bryant, the famous Mythologist and Critic. Fellow, 1740.

Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, K.G., and Prime Minister to George I. and George II.—died 1745.

Sir William Draper, K.G., captured the island of Manilla, 1763, and gave the colours taken there. He engaged in controversy with *Junius*.

Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, who gave the Altar-piece.

William Cole, the Antiquary,—died 1782.

The Rev. Charles Simeon, Author of the "Horæ Homileticæ."

This Society consists of a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, and a Chaplain. Thirty-two Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln.

QUEENS' COLLEGE*

Was founded in the year 1446, and endowed with revenues to the amount of 200*l.* per annum, for the support of a President and four Fellows, by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI. The first stone of the Chapel was laid, for the Queen, by Sir John Wenlock (afterwards slain at Tewkesbury,) who caused the following inscription to be engraved on it:—“*Erit Dominæ nostræ Reginæ Margarettæ Dominus in Refugium, et Lapis iste in Signum.*”—“The Lord will be a refuge to our Lady, Queen Margaret, and this Stone shall be a token thereof.” The civil wars soon after interrupted the work; but Andrew Dokett, the President, obtained, besides several other considerable benefactions, the patronage of Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward IV.; and the number of Fellows was advanced to nineteen, and forty-five Scholarships† were founded. The Lady Elizabeth has since been annually celebrated as a co-foundress. The endowments were

* The Porter's Lodge is under the Tower Gateway on the left.

† Recently consolidated into twenty-six, and augmented by College grants.

much increased by Richard III. and various benefactors.

Queens' College is situated between Trumpington-street and the river, behind Catharine Hall; it consists principally of three courts. The *first* is of brick, 96 feet long, and 84 broad, and is entered by a lofty tower gateway. The *inner Court*, which extends to the banks of the river, has a range of cloisters on three sides, each about 80 feet in length; the President's Lodge is on the north. The river front presents a neat oriel, and was partly erected in the last century. *Walnut-tree Court* has buildings on two sides only. The north is open, looking towards King's College.

The *Chapel*, situated in the first court, is a plain building, 54 feet long and 21 broad.

The *Hall*, which is in the first court, is large, handsome, and well-proportioned, appropriately fitted up, and furnished with a music-gallery over the entrance. At the upper end are the following portraits, by *Hudson* :—Sir Thomas Smith, half-length, dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe; Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward IV.—a very fine painting; the learned Erasmus,* seated at a table, writing, and dressed in a fur cloak. These

* When this erudite and ingenious scholar visited England, at the invitation of his friend, Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, he chose this College as his place of residence, having his study, says Fuller, at the top of the south-west tower of the old court.

three pictures are in very elegant frames, and were presented to the College by the three sons of Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford. On the west side is a full-length portrait of Joshua King, Esq. M.A., President.

The large oriel window has recently been ornamented with the arms of the foundresses, presidents, and other distinguished personages, beautifully blazoned and stained in glass by the late *Charles Muss*, enamel painter to the King. On the four side windows are the arms of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Stamford, Sir Henry Russell, and of the College.

The *Combination-room* adjoins the Hall, and is adorned by a fine portrait of Dr. Milner, formerly President, and Dean of Carlisle, by *Harlow*.

The *Library* contains a collection of very valuable books, to the number of about 30,000 volumes. Amongst them are all the Greek and Latin books of that famous benefactor to the University, Sir Thomas Smith;—a fine copy of the Antwerp Polyglot Bible in eight folios, given by Bishop Chaderton;—above 100 volumes given by Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon;—nearly 60 folios, given by Dr. Tindal, Dean of Ely;—about 600 volumes bequeathed by the learned John Smith, about A.D. 1650;—13 Persian and Turkish MSS. given by the Rev. Mr. Thompson;—and 2000 volumes left by the Rev. David Hughes, Vice-President of the College; and it has been within the

last few years augmented by a collection of about 3000 valuable works left by the late Dean Milner.*

The *President's Lodge* is commodious and extensive ; and contains many valuable pictures, of which the following may be esteemed the most worthy of remark :—the two royal Foundresses, Bishop Fisher, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, 1601 ; John Davenant, Bishop of Sarum ; Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Norwich ; Daniel Wray, by *Dance* ; Admiral Caleb Barnes, 1665 ; Gen. Monk ; Sir George Saville, Bart. ; Richard Hopkins, Esq., a fine portrait, by *Reynolds* ; Erasmus, by *Holbein* ; Henry Plumptre, President in 1743 ; and his son and successor in the Presidentship, Dr. Robert Plumptre ; and a valuable and curious altar-piece from the chapel, on three panels ; the subjects are, Judas betraying Christ ; the Resurrection ; and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection : these are in the highest preservation, and are esteemed a great curiosity. They are conjectured to have been presented to the College by Margaret of Anjou, the first foundress.

The gardens and grounds of this College, on both sides of the river, and connected by a wooden bridge of one arch, resting on abutments of rustic stone-work, are truly collegiate : the walks are

* A Classical Catalogue of the whole has been published by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, the well-known Bibliographer, in 2 vols. royal 8vo.

shaded with elms overhanging a beautiful terrace on the banks of the river.

EMINENT MEN.

John Poynet, Bishop of Winchester.

John Aylmer, Bishop of London.

Sir Thomas Smith, the eminent Greek Scholar, Secretary of State to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

John Davenant, President, Bishop of Salisbury, 1621.

John Weever, the Antiquary,—died 1632.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, Author of the “Church History,” &c.,—died 1661.

Anthony Sparrow, President, Bishop of Norwich, 1676.

Simon Patrick, President, Bishop of Ely, 1691.

Pomfret, the Poet, died 1703.

Simon Ockley, Arabic Professor, 1711.

Rev. Owen Manning, the Historian of Surrey.

Dr. Isaac Milner, President, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, 1798.

This Society consists of a President, twenty Fellows, and twenty-six Scholars.* Eleven Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Queen.

* It is worthy of remark, that the President, Fellows, and Scholars, were, in 1642, without one exception, ejected for refusing to subscribe the covenant.

CATHARINE HALL*

Was founded in the year 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., Provost of King's College, and Chancellor of the University; who obtained a charter from Edward IV. and appointed a Master and three Fellows, dedicating it to St. Catharine. The number of Fellows has been since increased to fourteen, besides which, about forty-three Scholarships and Exhibitions have been also created. This has been chiefly effected through the ample donation of Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton in Yorkshire, a very considerable benefactress to the College.

This College (which was re-built about A.D. 1700,) is on the west side of Trumpington-street; it consists principally of one large *Court*, about 180 feet long and 120 broad, built with brick and stone on three sides; the fourth being open towards the street, with handsome iron palisades, and a piece of ground planted with elms. The north side of this quadrangle is occupied by the Chapel, Hall, &c., and on the south is the Master's Lodge. The front of this College towards Queens', is of great length, regularly built, and adorned at the entrance with a neat portico of the Tuscan order.

The *Chapel* is about 75 feet long, 30 broad, and 36 high; and within, is remarkable for simplicity of ornament. It was consecrated, A.D. 1704, by the

* The Porter's Lodge is at the south end of the grove.

exemplary Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely. In the ante-chapel is a handsome marble monument, erected by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, to the memory of his lady. Here is also the tomb of Dr. John Addenbrooke, a Fellow of the College, and founder of the Hospital in this town, which bears his name.

The *Hall*, which joins the Chapel, is a noble and well-proportioned room, 42 feet long, 24 broad, and as many high; it is elegantly stuccoed, and has a fine painting of Robert Woodlark, the founder. In the *Combination-room* are portraits of Thomas Sherlock, D.D., Bishop of London, by *Vanloe*, and John Gostlyn, M.D., a benefactor to the College. Here is also a fine painting of St. Catharine, which was brought from Venice by Charles Bunbury.

The *Library* is over the Hall and Combination-room; it is a handsome apartment, fitted up at the expense of Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his own valuable collection of books to the College, with a stipend for a Librarian.

The *Master's Lodge* is a lofty and spacious edifice, elegantly fitted up, and containing several pictures; among which are four portraits, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

EMINENT MEN.

John Bradford, the Martyr.

Dr. John Eachard, a celebrated Author, Master, 1675.

Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, 1707.

- Sir William Dawes, Bart., Master, Archbishop of York, 1713.
Dr. John Addenbrooke, Fellow, and founder of the Hospital
in Cambridge,—died 1719.
John Leng, Editor of the “Cambridge Terence,” Bishop of
Norwich, 1723.
Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, 1734.
John Strype, the famous Antiquary,—died 1737.
Thomas Sherlock, Master, Bishop of London, 1748.
Joseph Milner, Author of the “History of the Church of
Christ,”—died 1797.

This Society consists of a Master, who is always *ex officio* a Prebendary of Norwich, fourteen Fellows, and twenty-six Scholars. Four Benefices and one Grammar School are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Queen.

JESUS COLLEGE*

Was erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine Nunnery, endowed by Malcolm the Fourth, King of Scotland, in the reign of Henry II., and dedicated to St. Rhadegund. This establishment flourished for about three centuries; but at length falling into decay, it was dissolved by Henry VII. Its possessions were granted to John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor of England, who, in the year 1496, founded this College, for a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars; but the endowments have since been so largely increased by various benefactors,

* The Porter's Lodge is under the Gateway on the left.

that they now supply maintenance for sixteen Fellows, and nearly fifty Scholars.

This College is pleasantly situated at the eastern part of the town. The south or principal front is 180 feet in length, with a handsome tower gateway at the entrance. The *first Court*, which was erected between the years 1637 and 1643, is regularly built on three sides, and is about 141 feet by 120: the west side being open to the meadow, and divided therefrom by iron palisades, by which the view is left uninterrupted. The *second Court* is small and very ancient, surrounded by a cloister. In this cloister are the entrances to the Chapel, Hall, and Master's Lodge. A neat brick and stone edifice has lately been erected in the Court near the Hall.

The *Chapel*, which was the ancient conventional Church, is built in the form of a cross, having a transept and a large square tower, rising from arches at the intersection of the nave. The tower has a very beautiful lantern story, once open to the nave, but now shut out by a modern cieling. The arches and pillars that support the tower have a bold effect. The ante-chapel has sustained much injury, and the tracery of the windows has not hitherto been renewed. It is still, however, a very interesting specimen of the architecture of the 12th century. In the south transept is the tomb of the good Berta Rosata, a Nun, bearing this inscription, "MORIBUS ORNATA, JACET HIC BONA BERTA ROSATA." Here also is another inscription, sup-

posed to have been brought from a neighbouring House of Franciscans,* “HIC JACET FRATER JOHANNES DE PYKENHAM, MAGISTER SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ, PRIOR HUJUS LOCI, CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEUS.” In the north transept is a tablet, with a medallion to the memory of Tobias Rustat, Esq., Yeoman of the Robes to Charles II., who was a very considerable benefactor to the College. Many of the Masters, and the celebrated traveller Dr. E. D. Clarke, lie buried in this edifice. The eastern arch of the tower is walled up, above the gallery and entrance of the choir, which is adorned with Ionic pillars. The cieling† of the Chapel is plain and flat;—on each side are three flat-arched windows of three mullions, but beyond these a very beautiful series of lancet windows, and on the south side in the chancel, elegant pillared niches in the walls, under them. The wainscot of the seats is plain, but the chancel has an air of great elegance and beauty, being finished by a large eastern window flat-arched, divided into two tiers of compartments, and filled with beautiful glass, displaying portraits and armorial bearings,—the gift of the late William Hustler, Esq., Fellow of this College, and University Registrar. Below this window is a small, but fine painting of “The Pre-

* Probably where Sidney Sussex College now stands.

† There is an oak roof above the plaster cieling, but which is hid from view by the latter. See Storer's Views of Cambridge:—Interior of Jesus College Chapel.

sentation in the Temple," by *Jouvenet*, a French Painter, presented in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, the late Master of the College.

The *Hall* is a noble room, 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high. The ascent is by a flight of steps both from the north and from the south Courts. The screen is in the Corinthian order, but the general effect is highly satisfactory. The roof is beautifully and boldly composed of open and perforated wood-work, and every alternate arch rises out of a cock as its corbel-head, this being the rebus of the founder. The oriel window in the bay-recess on the north side is under a most delicate roof of fan-work, and is adorned like its opposite with cocks and armorial bearings. At the east end are three portraits: Tobias Rustat, Esq. a fine original portrait by *Sir Peter Lely*; Archbishop Sterne, who was a great assistant to Walton in the Polyglot, and Master of this College; and on the side next the bay-recess, a copy of a portrait of Archbishop Cranmer, copied by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and presented by Lord Carysfort. Under Archbishop Sterne's portrait a door leads to the Combination-Room. On the south side or the right hand as you enter it, is the portrait of Thomas Willoughby, admitted of this College, December 6th, 1745: also a very fine one of the celebrated William Harvey, M.D.; and another of Frederic Keller, 1737, given by his widow in 1808. Beneath them, in mezzotinto,

are bishops Dampier and Horsley, and Dean Pearce, the late Master.

On the west side of the room is an old and curious portrait of Henry VIII.; on the east, a cast of Dr. E. D. Clarke. On the north, over the chimney-slab, is a female head, and two original portraits of great value, one of the excellent founder kneeling, and out of his mouth a label, "*Omnia mea tua sunt*,"—"all mine are thine;" and another of Archbishop Cranmer, which was given by Lord Middleton, and of which an engraving may be seen in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire.

The *Library* is a venerable room, and contains about 200 MSS.

The *Master's Lodge* is delightfully situated, having very ample gardens before it, and the picturesque boundary of the Chapel with its neat white tower, meeting it towards the east. It contains portraits of Archbishops Cranmer and Bancroft, on board. The gardens both of the Master and Fellows are the best stocked with fruit-trees in the University. One of these is consecrated to the memory of that regretted name so frequently recurring in our account of this College; for it was planted by the hand of Edward Daniel Clarke.

This interesting edifice is seen from the north and west through a semicircular row of trees, with meadows on each side.

The retired situation of this College was honoured by the commendation of the facetious and scholastic

James I., who said "that if he lived in the University, he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus."

EMINENT MEN.

Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1533; burnt at Oxford in 1556, for his adherence to the Protestant religion.*

John Bale, the famous Antiquary, Bishop of Ossory, 1552.

John Flamsteed, F.R.S., the celebrated Astronomer, M.A., 1674.

Elijah Fenton, the Poet,—died 1730.

David Hartley, Moral Philosopher,—died 1757.

Lawrence Sterne,—died 1768.

Dr. John Jortin.

Archbishop Herring.

Gilbert Wakefield, the Critic, Fellow, 1776.

Francis Fawkes, Translator of "Anacreon," &c.,—died 1777.

Samuel Hallifax, a learned Civilian, and Bishop of St. Asaph, 1789.

Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, founder of the Hebrew Scholarships, —died 1817.

Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, the celebrated Traveller, Professor of Mineralogy, 1808,—died 1822.

Coleridge, the Poet.

This Society consists of a Master, sixteen Fellows, and forty-six Scholars. The election to Fellowships is perfectly open. Eleven of the Scholarships

* He took his Degree of D.D. in 1526.

founded by Tobias Rustat, Esq., and worth between 50*l.* to 60*l.* per annum each, are for the orphans of clergymen of all counties, as are also two others of less value, founded by Dr. Gatford. Sixteen Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Bishop of Ely, who appoints the Master and one Fellow.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE*

Was built on the site of an Hostel called God's House, which had originally been settled near Clare Hall, and endowed by William Bingham, Rector of St. John Zachary, London, in 1442; but was removed hither by Henry VI. to make room for the building of King's College. He placed therein a Master and four Fellows and Scholars,† and intended to augment the number, but was prevented from effecting his purpose by the ensuing civil wars. His maternal sister, Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., obtained a license from her son to complete what her half-brother had projected; and in 1505, she changed its name to Christ's College, and endowed it liberally for a Master, twelve Fellows, and forty-seven Scholars. Edward VI. added another Fellowship; and two others have since been founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

* The Porter's Lodge is on the left under the Gateway.

† Carter's History of the University of Cambridge, 1753.

This College is situated in St. Andrew's Street, opposite the Church of the same name. The front is of stone, and has a good tower-gateway at the entrance. The canopy over the principal niche in this front is exquisitely worked, after the manner of the beautiful turrets and pinnacles of Gloucester Cathedral. Through this gateway we are conducted to the *principal Court*, which is uniformly cased with stone, and sashed. It is about 140 feet long by 120 feet in breadth, containing the Chapel, Hall, Master's Lodge, and apartments for the students.

At the south-east corner, is the entrance to the *second Court*. On the right is a newly-erected range of building, with a gothic elevation, appropriated to students; and on the east an elegant edifice of stone, designed by *Inigo Jones*. It is 150 feet in length.

The *Chapel* is about 85 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, and is paved with marble. On the north side of the altar is a beautiful monument of white marble, by *Joseph Catterns*, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together at this College. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy. His body was brought to England, in 1682, and interred here by his friend, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault. In the east window are some well-executed whole-length portraits on glass, of Henry VII. and other relations of Lady Margaret, the foundress, whose own likeness is also preserved

in this Chapel, by an ancient painting on board. On the east wall of the Chapel has been lately erected a simple tablet of white marble to the memory of Mede, Cudworth, and More, who for the retreat of a College, refused considerable preferments, and here led a life of christian contemplation, charity, and usefulness.

The *Hall* is a neat room, 45 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high; containing a good portrait of the foundress, kneeling. In the *Combination-room* is another portrait of the foundress, a half-length, on board, and also a fine whole-length of Doctor Paley, and a portrait of Dr. John Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and late Master of this College.

The *Library* contains several ancient MSS., and many curious and valuable works, particularly a splendid copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle in Latin, printed in 1494.

The *Gardens* of this College are pleasant, and tastefully disposed, containing a good bowling-green, a neat summer-house, and a cold bath, surrounded by a little wilderness. In the garden is a large mulberry-tree which was planted by MILTON, when a student here. The trunk is much decayed, but the damaged parts have been covered with sheet lead.

EMINENT MEN.

Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Leland, the celebrated Antiquary,—died 1552.

William Perkins,—died 1602.

Hugh Broughton, the famous Orientalist,—died 1612.

Arthur Hildersham, a celebrated Puritan Divine,—died 1631.

Joseph Mede, the learned writer on Prophecy,—died 1638.

Francis Quarles, Author of the “Emblems,” &c.,—died 1644.

Andrew Willet, Author of “Synopsis Papismi,” died,—1621.

JOHN MILTON. Born 1608,—died 1674.

Dr. Henry More, the eminent Divine and Philosopher,—died 1687.

John Sharp, Archbishop of York, 1691.

Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind Mathematician; Lucasian Professor, 1711.

Dr. T. Burnet, Author of “The Theory of the Earth,”—died 1715.

Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, 1787.

Dr. William Paley, Author of “The Evidences of Christianity,” &c. Archdeacon of Carlisle, 1782,—died 1805.

This Society consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and forty Scholars. There are four Divinity Studentships, founded by C. Tanered, Esq. worth 113*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, and tenable till the M.A. Degree is due. Seventeen Benefees are in the patronage of the College. Visitors, the Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors in Divinity, or if the Vice-Chancellor be of Christ's College, the Provost of King's.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE *

Was founded by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. It derives

* The Porter's Lodge is under the great gateway on the right.

its name from the ancient Hospital of St. John, (founded by Henry Frost, a respectable householder and inhabitant of Cambridge, in the reign of Henry I. A.D. 1134,) which then occupied the site of the present College.

The Foundress, the most munificent of all Collegiate patrons, and in private life amongst the most exemplary of her age, was advised to this noble work by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Accordingly she took measures for the dissolution of St. John's Hospital, and obtained permission from the King (Henry VII.) and the Bishop of Ely (the Patron) to do so; and, besides the revenues of the old house, which amounted only to 80*l.* per annum, provided a rich endowment for the new foundation. But both the King and the Lady Margaret dying before the execution of the necessary deeds, Henry VIII. resumed the Foundress's lands, and refused to consent to the dissolution of the Hospital. Her executors now applied to Pope Julius II., and, after considerable expense and embarrassment, obtained a decretory bull, dated the eighth of the Calends of July, 1510, which authorised them to dissolve the old house, and to establish the new College. The Charter of the Foundation, dated April 9, 1511, having been granted, the building then commenced; and by the care and great exertions of the executors, of whom Robert Shorton, who became Master in 1516, was one, the noble first court, which then constituted the College, was completed in about

four years, at an expense of nearly 5000*l.* The College was opened in 1516, and a Master and thirty-one Fellows were appointed, the original endowment having been for fifty: but the rapacity of Henry VIII. prevented this, as he had seized the greatest part of the Foundress's lands, and given in exchange possessions of far inferior value. These endowments have, however, been greatly augmented by successive benefactors.

This College, which is situated in St. John's Street, consists of four Courts, three of which are built principally with brick.

The *east, or first Court*, is entered by a spacious portal, with four massive towers of brick and stone richly sculptured, and in a niche over the entrance is a statue of St. John the Evangelist. This court is 228 feet long by 216 broad, and has the Chapel on the north, and the Hall on the west; in the angle, between these buildings, is the entrance to the Master's Lodge: the south side, somewhat to the impairing of the effect, is cased with stone.

The *second Court* is entered through the screens. It has a venerable appearance, and is more extensive than the former, measuring 270 feet in length and 240 in breadth. Over the screens, in a niche, is a figure in stone, of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, by whose benefaction this Court was built in 1599.

The *third Court* is smaller than either of the others, but from its height and lightness has not an unpleasant, though a somewhat singular, appearance.

The *Library* occupies the north side of the quadrangle. This court is entered under a tower, over which is a convenient Observatory. On the west is a noble piazza, with the Students' apartments over it. This Court was built by subscriptions in the reign of Charles II., the principal contributors being Dr. Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishops Gunning and Turner, successively Bishops of Ely.

The *New Court*,* which for situation is the most delightful in the University, is approached from the last mentioned Court, both by the old bridge, (which is surmounted by a balustrade adorned with the insignia of the College, the rose and portcullis,) and by the new, which is the more direct line of communication. This last is covered so as to resemble a cloister, with windows, pinnacles, and battlements. The whole front of this Court is 480 feet long, the width 180, and the height, to the top of the lantern-tower, about 120. It is four stories in height, and accommodates about 120 Members. The side toward the river is the most truly collegiate, which is owing to its general simplicity, noble elevation, and bold embattled bays with their rich panelling. The front has many beauties, and may be said to exceed every similar building, excepting that perfect model, Magdalene College, Oxford. The general design and plan, however, are more bold and striking than the character of the separate parts, all

* Designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson of Birmingham.

the ornaments of which are the extreme of lightness. The main front is broken by a projection of considerable extent with four large and lofty turrets, one at each corner. The roof of this portion of the building is surmounted by a very delicate octagonal lantern with flying buttresses and pinnacles. Between the two front-turrets is the main entrance, the arch of which, as of the other doors, excepting the cloister-entrance, is in the Tudor-style of architecture. There arise on either side the panelled work of this entrance, two slender buttresses which terminate before they reach the battlement. Above them are two lofty pinnacles. Between these buttresses the whole space is occupied by a slightly projecting series of bays formed by simple tiers of cinque-foil-headed lights; the intervening spaces being filled with panelled work, in the style of the 15th century, as seen in the altar and organ-screens in Gloucester Cathedral. The heads of all the windows are pointed, of one, two, or more lights. The wings end in gables, and those in very elegant niches. The cloister is adorned in front with pinnacles, and forms an enclosure with 14 pointed windows of two mullions each, headed with elegant tracery. At the back it consists of bold open arches, and above them a battlement much bolder than in front. The main entrance is decorated with a rich pendant roof, and the whole cloister-roof is groined.

The west side is very pleasing, but not equally

striking with the east. The north side presents an unfinished appearance.

This College suffered very severely during the civil wars, being pillaged of many valuable articles, particularly of a rich and extensive collection of silver coins and medals. The communion plate was also carried away, and the outer court converted into a prison for the Royalists.

The *Chapel* has been lately repaired and faced with stucco, in imitation of stone; a new roof has also been added. The interior is fitted up in a chaste and appropriate style, and is separated into two parts by the organ-gallery. It is 120 feet long, and 27 broad. In the ante-chapel, on the north side, are monuments to the memory of Archdeacon Ashton and Dr. Whitaker. The former is much mutilated: it represents this benefactor to the College, first in his robes, and underneath as a skeleton. The tomb is remarkable also for the rebus—*An Ash upon a Tun*. The excellent and celebrated Anti-quarian, Thomas Baker, who was a Fellow on Archdeacon Ashton's foundation, also lies buried under a flat stone near him. There are also the monuments of the Rev. W. Wilson,* and Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., late Fellows of the College, together with a beautiful bust, by *Chantrey*, of the Hon.

* Author of a scarce and very valuable work, entitled “Illustrations of the New Testament,”—proving the consent of the first three centuries in the worship of Christ.

Fox Townshend, who died while a student of this College.

The Chapel formerly had attached to it four Chantryies. The only remaining one is Bishop Fisher's, north of the Communion-table, which still bears in the spandrels of the arches the arms of the see of Rochester. The three arches of this Chantry are beautifully moulded:—probably his tomb formerly had a place under one of them. The Stalls of the Chapel are grotesquely adorned, and appear very ancient. The Communion-plate is magnificent, as is also the cloth of gold used for the Communion-table on those days when the Holy Sacrament is administered. The east window is a very elegant design, and is filled with fragments of richly painted glass. The Altar is adorned with a painting of St. John preaching in the wilderness, by *Sir Robert Ker Porter*. The figure of the Saint is commanding and beautiful, and the deep attention pourtrayed in the looks of his hearers, is extremely well depicted. Choral service is performed here on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and on the mornings of those Sundays when the holy Eucharist is administered.

The *Hall* is a lofty and well-proportioned room, 60 feet by 30. The windows are of a light and elegant design; the wainscotting of the upper end is rich in carved work and gilding, and over the Master and Fellows' table are three excellent portraits, of Lady Margaret, the foundress, in the habit of a nun,

Archbishop Williams, and Sir Ralph Hare, by *M. Garrard*. Over the Master's seat is a curious half-length of Bishop Fisher, and over the door leading into the Combination-room is a full-length of Dr. Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham.

Over the Hall entrance, in the first Court, is placed, in a niche, the statute of the Foundress. The entrance itself is finished with a beautiful ogee arch, (foliated with prominent crockets and a finial,) having two slender turrets and pinnacles inserted into the wall and running up from the corbels of the arch. In the spaces between, which correspond to the spandrels, are the insignia of the Society, the rose and the portcullis.

The *Library* occupies the whole upper part of the north side of the third Court, and is about 150 feet long. Over the entrance is another portrait of the Foundress, and also one of Dr. Gower, Master; and at the west end, a full-length portrait of Dr. Foster, of Norwich. The general effect of this room is imposing from its venerable appearance. It is of a noble height, and is lighted by ten lofty pointed windows, each divided by a single mullion and headed by simple tracery. The wood-work of the roof is light and handsome, and is divided into various plain compartments between flat arches, with pendants from their centres, corresponding to the number of the windows. The room terminates in a bold recess, lighted by three lofty pointed windows, and divided into two series of compartments.

The rich armorial bearings of Archbishop Williams decorate the roof. This Library possesses a very valuable collection of Bibles, Psalters, the Fathers, works upon the Reformation, and early Classics, and some of the rarest specimens of printing before the year 1500 to be found at home or abroad. Among them is,—*Augustinus De Arconâ de potestate Ecclesiasticâ*, Cologne, 1475; a beautiful copy of *Peter Lombard's Sentences*, by *Vin. de Spira*, Venice, 1477; *Summa Destructorium Viciorum*, 1485; *Repertorium Joh: Milis in Jure Canonico*, Louvain, 1475; *Jacobi Magni Sophologium*, Paris, 1475; *Justin*, Milan, 1476; *Plinius*, Parma, 1476; *Theophylactus in Sancti Pauli Epistolas*, 1477; *Caxton's Dicts and Sayings of Philosophers*, 1477; *Terentius*, Venice, 1479; *Gregorii Magni Opus Moralium*, Venice, 1480; *Higden's Polychronicon*, 1482. These, and many other very valuable books, in all 1068, were left to the College by the learned Thomas Baker, formerly Fellow. Dr. Gisborne, F.R.S. left a valuable collection of books of general literature, particularly French; as also did Matthew Prior, the Poet, a very choice collection of Historical and Topographical works. Here are also the complete libraries of those celebrated prelates, Archbishop Williams and Bishop Gunning. Bishop Morton gave 400*l.* towards the library; Dr. Thomas Thurlin, formerly Fellow, 300*l.*; and 1000*l.* to the College. Dr. Gower, Master, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Dr. Newcome, Master, and

Dean of Rochester, Fra. Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, Robert Grove, University Registrar, Dr. H. Paman, Public Orator, and various other benefactors have augmented this noble Library. Archbishop Williams, when Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Ralph Hare contributed greatly to its building. The College expended upon it nearly 800*l.* and Archbishop Williams 2000*l.*, in 1623 and 1624. In this library are kept, amongst other curiosities, two half balls of lead taken from the scull of a body in Newport Pagnell Church, A.D. 1619.

The *Master's Lodge* is extensive and commodious; and contains a numerous assemblage of portraits and a few other pieces. The following may be considered as the principal:—*John Fisher*, Bishop of Rochester, half-length, by *Hans Holbein*. The Bishop is represented in a gown and furs, in one hand is a staff; in the other a glove: a ring on his finger is marked H.H.—*Margareta Mater Henrici VII.* a small three-quarter length, on board; which, together with another of this distinguished lady, preserved here, is extremely curious. Both pieces represent her kneeling, with her hands clasped, and a book before her; one of these appears to be an original, the other is supposed to be by *Holbein*. *Robert Shorton*, the second Master, represented in a fur cloak. *Queen Elizabeth*, on board. *Cecil, Lord Burleigh*, half-length, on board. *Mary, Queen of Scots*, A.E. 20, dated 1561, half-length, on board. *Henry Wriothesley*, Earl of Southampton, dressed in

armour, with a rich shawl, finely worked. *Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury*: this portrait is more curious from its singularity, than its goodness of execution; she is represented in a vast fardingale, with a high ruff, and her dress ornamented with an abundance of jewels. *Peter Gunning*, Bishop of Ely, delineated with a pleasing and venerable countenance. *The Massaere of the Innocents*, apparently copied from *Rubens*: this is a very long picture, the drawing is correct and spirited, and the composition displays much judgment. *John Lake*, Bishop of Chichester. *Lawrence Fogg*, Dean of Chester, half-length, very spirited. *Lucius Cary*, Lord Viscount Falkland, half-length. *Thomas, Earl of Strafford*, in armour, from the original, by *Vandyke*. *Richard Neile*, Bishop of Durham, small, on board. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Bishop of Worcester, three-quarter length, by *Mrs. Beale*. *Matthew Prior*, the poet and statesman, dressed in his ambassador's robes, richly decorated. A small Kitchen Scene, with the story of *Martha* and *Mary* in the distance: this is a highly-finished picture, with rich and appropriate colouring. *Robert Heath*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; very expressive, and finely coloured. *Thomas Baker*, the celebrated antiquarian, represented in his gown and band, with a thin, studious face. *William Platt, Esq.* a small piece, of considerable merit, on board.

Most of these pictures, with many others of inferior merit, are disposed in a noble and spacious

gallery, extending the whole length of the north side of the second court. In an apartment of the Lodge, a curious set of chairs, said to have been presented to the Society by Charles II. is preserved; one of them is a large elbow chair, ornamented with beautiful carvings of cherubs, lions' heads, and other fanciful embellishments.

The walks and gardens of this College are particularly beautiful. The walks consist of a fine vista, and several pleasant retired paths, encompassing the meadows, and are planted with a number of fine trees; amongst which are some stately elms, ranking among the largest and tallest in the kingdom. Beyond these, at the extremity of the vista leading from the College, is the Fellows' garden; a large piece of ground, laid out in a tasteful and agreeable style, and containing a bowling-green.

EMINENT MEN.

Sir John Cheke, Professor of Greek, 1541, and an eminent Statesman. He was a native of Cambridge.

Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, 1576.

Roger Ascham, Preceptor to Queen Elizabeth.

James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, 1560.

Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester, 1560.

William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the University.

Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset,—
died 1608.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer to
James I.

Dr. Richard Sibbes, Master of Catharine Hall.

Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse,—died 1611.

The famous Ben Jonson,—died 1637.

John Williams, Lord Keeper, Archbishop of York, 1641.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford,—beheaded 1641.

Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury, 1643.

John Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, 1662.

Edward Stillingfleet, the learned Bishop of Worcester, 1668.

William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich 1685, resigned, being a Non-Juror, 1690.

Thomas Otway, the dramatic Poet,—died 1685.

Dr. Richard Bentley, the eminent Critic; Master of Trinity College, 1700.

Dr. Martin Lister, the eminent Naturalist and Physician,—died 1712.

William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1704.

Dr. William Cave, the Ecclesiastical Historian,—died 1713.

Matthew Prior, Poet and Statesman,—died 1721.

Thomas Baker, the learned Antiquary,—died 1740. He left behind him 39 volumes of curious MSS., chiefly relating to the University.

Dr. John Nalson, the Historian,—died 1686.

Dr. John Edwards,—died 1716.

Ambrose Philips, the Poet,—died 1749.

Dr. Thomas Rutherford, F.R.S.,—died 1771.

Dr. Samuel Ogden,—died 1778.

Leonard Chappelow, Arabic Professor,—died 1768.

William Mason, Precentor of York, the Musician and Poet,—died 1797.

Dr. Darwin,—died 1802.

Charles Marquis Cornwallis,—died 1805.

Henry Kirk White,—died 1806.

Soame Jenyns,—died 1807.

William Wilberforce, M. P.

This Society consists of a Master, sixty Fellows, and one hundred and seven Scholars. One Fellowship is in the appointment of the Bishop of Ely; the major part of the rest are perfectly open and unrestricted. Forty-six Benefices and six Grammar Schools are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Bishop of Ely.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE *

Occupies a portion of the site of an ancient Benedictine priory, established about 1300. Some part of the buildings in which they resided is still supposed to remain, in the southern angle of the College. In the reign of Henry VIII. the monks disposed of their possessions to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who erected part of the present fabric, in 1519, and intended to endow it, and name it from his own title; but being soon afterwards condemned to the scaffold, by the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, his designs were frustrated, and his possessions fell to the Crown. In 1542, Thomas, Baron Audley of Walden, K.G., Chancellor of England, obtained a grant of it from the King, and a charter of incorporation, wherein it was named St. Mary Magdalene College. At the same time he endowed it for a Master and eight Fellows. The endowment was, however, found to be sufficient for only four Fellows, and to that number they were soon after re-

* The Porter's Lodge is under the entrance on the left.

duced. But the Fellowships have been since increased to seventeen, and several Scholarships have been added. The Mastership is in the gift of the possessor of Audley End.

This is the only entire College on the north side of the river, being situated in that part of the town called Castle Street. It consists of two Courts : the *first*, next the street, which is the largest, is 110 feet long, and 78 broad ; it is very neatly stuccoed and sashed, and contains the Hall and Chapel, besides other apartments ; and from the walls having been lately surmounted by an open parapet, the whole presents an air of great neatness and elegance. The *second* Court is entered through a gate that has this inscription : “*Garde ta Foi.*” Here is a handsome building of stone, containing the Bibliotheca Pepysiana and the Fellows’ apartments, with a piazza in front.

The *Chapel* is about 50 feet long and 18 broad ; it is fitted up in an exceedingly neat and pleasing manner, and has a curious altar-piece of plaster-of-paris, representing the two Marys at the Sepulchre after the Resurrection, in alto-relievo, by the ingenious *Mr. Collins*.

The *Hall* is a handsome room, 45 feet long, 18 broad, and 21 high ; it is neatly wainscotted and ornamented, with a music-gallery at the south end, leading to the *Combination-room*. The Hall contains tolerably good paintings, by *Freeman*, of Lord Audley ; Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham ;

Lord Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray, Knt.; and Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle; from originals: another, of Bishop Cumberland, by *Romney*; a whole-length of Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by *Gibson*; Samuel Pepys, Esq., by *Sir P. Lely*; Dean Peckard; and one of Professor Farish.

The *Master's Lodge*, a lofty edifice of brick and stone, standing in the gardens north of the College, and completed in 1837, contains several good portraits, and amongst them are those of Nicholas Ferrar, said to be by *C. Jansen*; Samuel Pepys, Esq., by *Sir G. Kneller*; and the original portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, by *Houbraken*. This last was given to the College, by Dr. B. Willis.

This College has two *Libraries*, the principal of which was given by Samnel Pepys, Esq. who received his education within these walls. He was Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and dying in 1703, left the whole of his collection of books, MSS. and prints to the College, together with money to construct an edifice to receive them. Many of the books are exceedingly rare and valuable, comprising a rich selection of black letter, and splendid copies of the works of Caxton, and the principal early printers. The MSS. are also extremely valuable, particularly those on maritime affairs, which were collected and written, to a great extent, by Mr. Pepys, in order to form a Naval History of Great Britain. He was pre-

vented by ill health from carrying this design into execution, which is to be regretted, as he was admirably qualified for the task, and has been justly considered as the founder of the present navy, which owes much of its celebrity to the plans he laid down for its regulation.

Amongst the most curious of the MSS. must be ranked the original Diary of Mr. Pepys, comprised in six volumes, closely written in *short-hand*, and containing, in upwards of 3,000 pages, a daily account of every remarkable public and private transaction, from 1659 to 1669 : which, to use the words of Sir Walter Scott, (*Quart. Rev.* March 1826,) "is rich in every species of information concerning the author's century."*

Here are likewise several volumes of scarce and curious prints ; among which are the twelve Cæsars and their wives, from *Titian*, engraved by *Sadleir* ; these are in very fine preservation. A large folio volume, in this collection, contains a series of fragments, selected as specimens of various hand-writings from about the year 900. In some of them the writing is so exceedingly minute, that it appears like a fine hair lying across the paper, and cannot be read without a magnifier; though with the aid of the

* The whole of this interesting Journal has been deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, A.B. of St. John's College, and copious extracts from it have been published in 2 vols. royal 4to. under the title of "Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S., &c. by Richard Lord Braybrooke."

glass the letters are as distinct and legible as fine printing. In the same book are some manuscript *imitations* of printing, so completely deceptive as to require considerable attention to discover the difference.

In a small octavo volume are *facsimiles* of the signatures of many eminent personages whose letters are among the papers of Mr. Pepys; and another volume of the same size contains the original narrative of the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester, taken in short-hand by Mr. Pepys from the King's own words.

Besides these curiosities, there are two collections of old poetry: one of English ballads, amounting to 2000, in five volumes folio, from the earliest period of our history to the year 1700; and the other of ancient Scottish poems in two volumes. To this collection, which is perfectly unique, both Bishop Percy and Mr. Pinkerton have been deeply indebted for the chief materials of their interesting works on these subjects.

In the front of this famous Library are the family arms, beneath which is the following inscription:—

“BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA,
MENS CUJUSQUE, IS EST QUISQUE.”

The *Old Library* is situate in the north-east angle of the first Court, and is well stored with valuable books.

EMINENT MEN.

Edward Rainbow, Master, Bishop of Carlisle, 1664.

Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, 1691.

Samuel Pepys, Esq.

Dr. Daniel Waterland, the learned Divine, Master, 1713.

Edward Waring, the great Mathematician :—Lucasian Professor, 1760.

Dr. Bell, founder of the Bell Scholarships.

This Society consists of a Master, four Foundation and thirteen Bye Fellows, and forty-three Scholars. Seven Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Possessor of Audley End.

TRINITY COLLEGE.*

This noble and magnificent establishment occupies the site of several Hostels,† as well as of the three ancient Societies, St. Michael's House, King's Hall, and Phiswick's Hostel. The first of these was founded in 1324, by Harvey Aungier, of Stanton, in Suffolk, who was successively Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. King's Hall ‡

* The Porter's Lodge is under the grand Gateway on the right.

† These were called Gregory's, Oving's, Margaret's, Catherine's, Gerard's, and Tyler's.

‡ This Hall was of the greatest repute in the University, and pre-eminent as a building ; for when King Richard II.

was endowed for a Master and thirty-two Fellows, by Edward III., in 1334; and Phiswick's Hostel was founded by William Phiswick, Esquire Bedel of the University, in 1393. The dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. occasioned great confusion at Cambridge; and the students, fearing the general decay of learning, represented their fears to the King, who informed them, that so far from seeking the destruction of Colleges, it was his intention to erect a magnificent one; and, as a preparatory measure, he required the surrender of the above establishments. To the revenues of these houses, Henry VIII. made great additions, and founded the present spacious College, by charter, dated December 19th, 1546, and dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The endowments made by Henry, were considerably augmented by his daughter Mary; and the persons now maintained on the establishment are upwards of four hundred. The Mastership is in the appointment of the Crown.

Trinity College is situated between Trinity-street and the river, having St. John's on the north, and Trinity Hall and Caius on the south; its buildings enclose three spacious quadrangular courts. The *first Court*, which is the largest, measures 334 feet by 325 west and east, and 287 by 256 north and south. It is entered from the street by a stately

(who was a benefactor) held his court at Cambridge, in 1381, it lodged all his retinue;—and in the third year of his reign, he gave the Society a body of statutes.

turretted Gateway, which is ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII., the Royal Arms, and six armorial bearings of other members of the Royal Family. It had formerly an observatory on the summit, erected for the studies of the immortal Newton; but this was removed in the year 1797. On the north side of this court stands the Chapel, and a lofty tower with a clock in front, under which is a statue of Edward III. with the inscription, *Pugna pro Patria*. On the west is the Master's Lodge, the Hall, and Combination-rooms; the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments of the Fellows and Students. On the south is a gateway, with four lofty towers at the corners, adorned with a statue of Queen Elizabeth in her robes. In the south-west corner of this court is the entrance to a small pile of building, called Bishop's Hostel, and also to King's Court. In the middle of this spacious quadrangle stands an elegant octagonal stone Conduit. The *coup-d'œil* of this court is remarkably fine.

Passing through the *Screens*, or the passage which separates the kitchen, buttery, and other offices from the Hall, we arrive at the *second* or inner *Court*, built in 1609, principally from the benefaction of Dr. Thomas Nevile, Master of the College, and Dean of Canterbury, and from him called *Nevile's Court*. This court is more elegant, but less spacious than the former, its measurement being 228 feet by 223 south and north, and 148 feet by 132 west

and east. Since that time, a magnificent Library has been erected at the west end; and the south and north sides, which contain the Fellows' and Students' apartments, have been almost wholly rebuilt in an uniform style, upon spacious piazzas; the east side is formed by the Hall, in the front of which is a terrace, with a handsome balustrade and flight of steps.

Passing through Neville's Court on the south, we come to the *King's Court*, so called in honour of his Majesty George the Fourth, who contributed the sum of one thousand pounds towards its erection. This spacious quadrangle, intended for the better accommodation of the numerous students who resort to this celebrated College, was begun in 1823, the foundation-stone being laid on the 12th of August, by the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, D.C.L., Speaker of the House of Commons, as the Representative of his Majesty. The handsome Gothic front, with its tower Gateway, faces the College walks, on a line with the Library; and the whole structure, exhibiting much beauty and variety of design, displays to considerable advantage the taste and ability of the architect, *Wm. Wilkins, Esq. M.A.* The Court measures 162 feet in length, 150 in breadth, and contains 112 suites of apartments, part of which overlook the Cam, and the delightful pleasure grounds beyond it. The erection of the whole cost upwards of 40,000*l.*, and was completed in three years. It is entered from Trinity Lane by

a lofty tower Gateway, and by avenues from the other courts.

The *Chapel*, erected by the sister Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, is a noble edifice, in the Tudor Gothic style. The interior is 204 feet in length, 33 feet 8 inches wide, and about 44 feet high ; and displays very great simplicity of design. The ante-chapel is separated from the Choir by the organ-gallery, of Norway oak, supported by fluted columns of the Doric order ; on which stands a noble and remarkably fine-toned organ.

In the Ante-chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, erected at the expence of Dr. Robert Smith, late Master of the College, and executed by *Roubiliac*. This is the figure of the great NEWTON in white marble. The philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in a Master of Arts' gown, with a prism in his hands. On the pedestal is this inscription, "QUI GENUS HUMANUM INGENIO SUPERAVIT," importing, that in intellectual endowments he was superior to the whole human race.

At the west end, behind the statue of Newton, is a very large and handsome tablet, to perpetuate the memory of the celebrated mathematician, Roger Cotes, who was a Fellow of this College, and Plumian Professor. He died in 1716, in the 34th year of his age. The inscription is from the pen of the learned Dr. Bentley.

On the right side of the above is a finely-executed

bust of Daniel Lock, M.A., by *Roubiliac*; and on the left, one of Dr. Hooper, by *Rysbrack*.

An elegant Tablet, and beautifully executed Bust, by *Baily*, has lately been erected on the west end of the Chapel, to the memory of the late Greek Professor, the Rev. Peter Paul Dobree. Here are also the monumental tablets and busts of Professor Porson, and the Rev. Thomas Jones, formerly a Tutor of this College; and two remarkably elegant specimens of sculpture, one by *Flaxman*, in memory of Isaac Hawkins Browne; the other of the Honorable Charles James Fox Maitland, youngest son to the Earl of Lauderdale.

The *Choir* is furnished on each side with stalls for the Fellows, and seats, below them, for the Scholars; on each side the entrance are the seats of the Master and Vice-Master; the stalls are beautifully carved, and ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters. The carved work of the stalls, and the coats of arms which surmount them, are the work of the celebrated *Gibbons*. The altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of *St. Michael binding Satan*, by *West*; this is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars; the pediment is richly carved, with flaming urns on the summit; and decorated with wreaths and flowers finely sculptured. On each side the altar are two antique and curious pieces of painting: one representing the figures of our Saviour and St. John the Baptist, and the other the Virgin Mary and the

mother of St. John; these are placed in niches, painted in perspective. The roof is of timber, divided by rafters into square compartments; the main beams are very handsomely wrought with wreathed foliage. The floor is of black and white marble. Choral service is performed here on the mornings and evenings of Sundays and Saints' days, on the Eves of Saints' days, and every Saturday evening.

The *Hall* has a very spacious oriel on each side, and is upwards of 100 feet long, 40 broad, and about 50 high. It is ascended by a large flight of steps; and within is handsomely fitted up with carved wainscotting, and is surmounted by a lofty lantern. The roof is of open-worked timber in the debased Tudor style. Over the screens is a richly carved music-gallery. This stately room is decorated with several whole-length portraits of persons who have been connected with the College. In the centre at the north end is an original painting, by *Valentine Ritts*, of Sir Isaac Newton, who is portrayed in a loose gown, with one hand in his bosom, and the other on a book, which is lying before him upon a table, with the following inscription:—

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in Night,
God said, Let Newton be,—and all was Light.

The following portraits also well deserve attention:—Dr. Isaac Barrow; Bishop Pearson; Bishop Wilkinson; Lord Chief Justice Coke; Dr. Robert

Smith, by *J. Freeman*; William, Lord Russell, by *J. N. Horne*; John Dryden, by *J. Hudson*; Abraham Cowley, by *Stephen Slaughter*; Henry Spelman, by *J. N. Horne*, very excellent; John Ray, and Richard Bentley, by *Hudson*. The windows are embellished with the arms, in stained glass, of several noble personages. Among them is one on the west, presented by the late Duke of Gloucester, and executed by *Messrs. Hancock and Rixon*, London.

There are two *Combination-rooms*. The principal is a spacious room, ornamented with the following portraits:—Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Chancellor of the University, a finely executed picture, by *Danse*; John, Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horse, attended by a black groom, a very fine painting, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; an original portrait of Sir Isaac Newton; a good whole-length portrait of Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, who was a student of this College, by *Opie*; one of Augustus-Frederic, Duke of Sussex, by *Lonsdale*, presented to the College, in 1818, by his Royal Highness. Also one of the Marquis Camden, the present Chancellor of the University, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*. Here is also a fine bust of Dr. Richard Hooper, over the door.

The *Library* forms the western side of Nevile's Court, and was erected from the designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, at an expense of nearly 20,000*l.*, the greater part of which was collected through the

strenuous exertions of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow when Master of this College.* This building is one of the best specimens of classical architecture in this empire. The elevation towards the Court, which is richly ornamented with pilasters, chapiters, architraves, and festoons of fruit and flowers, is divided into two stories by attached columns of the Doric and Ionic orders. The whole is crowned by a handsome stone balustrade, in the centre of which are emblematical statues of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, executed by *Gabriel Cibber* (the father of Colley Cibber, the Poet Laureate) who became so deservedly celebrated for the two figures of *Raging*, and *Melancholy Madness*, on the gates of Old Bethlehem Hospital. In the centre arch of the lower story is a fine bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the new Greek version of the Scriptures from the seventy interpreters. The elevation towards the walks has an air of majestic simplicity: the principal decorations are three doorways, flanked by columns, and surmounted by entablatures of the Doric order. Beneath this noble structure is a spacious piazza, supported by numerous pillars, and opening towards the walks with three gates of wrought iron.

The entrance to the Library is at the north end of the piazza, by a spacious staircase, wainscotted with cedar, and having an enriched roof. A flight of

* The principal contributors were Dr. Barrow, Dr. Humphrey Babington, Senior Fellow, and Sir Thomas Selater, Bart.

black marble steps conducts to the interior. In the vestibule is placed a curious collection of ancient marbles and inscriptions, given by Sir John Cotton: a tablet affixed to the wall has a Latin inscription to the following import:—"These Roman monuments, collected from every quarter of the northern part of England by the eminent antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, and deposited at his seat of Conington, in Huntingdonshire, were removed hither in the year 1750, at the expense of Sir John Cotton, of Stratton, Bart." The famous Sigean inscription, bequeathed to the Society by Edward Wortley Montague, is preserved with these antiquities, together with a bust of that eccentric character, executed at the expense of his daughter Mary, Countess of Bute, by *Scheemaker*. Here is likewise an ancient stone, with a Greek inscription, brought from the Archipelago, and presented to the College by Mr. Hawkins, of Cornwall; and a Roman mile-stone, given by Richard Gough, Esq. in 1799. This last was found in digging a drain near Water Newton, about five miles from Stilton in Huntingdonshire. It bears the name of the Emperor Marcus Annus Florianus, who succeeded his brother Tacitus, A.D. 276, and reigned only two or three months, being murdered by his own soldiers. From the short period of this Emperor's reign, it appears probable that this mile-stone is the only memorial of him in England. It is certainly a scarce and very valuable relic of antiquity.

The Library* is entered through folding-doors at the north end; whence the elegance and beauty of the room burst at once upon the eye. The length of this splendid repository (which is scarcely surpassed by any other appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe) is 190 feet, the breadth 40, and the height 38. The south end is terminated by folding-doors, opening to a balcony; over which is a window of painted glass, for the execution of which 500*l.* was bequeathed by Dr. Robert Smith, formerly Master. The window was painted by *Mr. Peckitt*, of York, from a design of *Cipriani*. The subject represents the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to George III., who is seated under a canopy, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, who is apparently advising him to reward merit in the person of the great Philosopher. Below the throne is the celebrated Bacon, in his robes, with a pen and book, as if preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Sir Isaac. The original drawing, which cost 100 guineas, is preserved in the Library. Not only, however, is the glare of the colouring out of keeping with this beautiful edifice, but it must also be allowed the chronological incongruity of the design is as absurd as could well be imagined.

This magnificent gallery is floored with black and white marble, alternately disposed in diagonal slabs,

* A person attends every day (except Sunday) to shew the Library to strangers.

and the walls are adorned with Corinthian pillars and a rich cornice. Ranged on each side of the room on handsome pedestals, are the following busts, exquisitely sculptured by *Roubiliac*:

<i>Right side.</i>	<i>Left side.</i>
1. John Ray	1. Francis Willughby
2. Thomas, Lord Trevor	2. Charles Whitworth, Lord Galway
3. Sir Edward Coke	3. Sir Robert Cotton
4. Dr. Isaac Barrow	4. Dr. Richard Bentley
5. SIR ISAAC NEWTON.	5. FRANCIS BACON, Lord Verulam.

The Library is divided into thirty spacious classes, disposed in cases of oak, elegantly carved with armorial bearings, by the celebrated *Gibbons*. On the top of each case is a well-executed marble bust.

<i>Right side.</i>	<i>Left side.</i>
1. JOHN MILTON	1. HOMER
2. John Dryden	2. Virgil
3. Alexander Pope	3. Horace
4. Joseph Addison	4. Marcus Aurelius
5. John Fletcher	5. Seneca
6. Francis Beaumont	6. M. Brutus
7. Edmund Spenser	7. Julius Caesar
8. William Shakspeare	8. Cicero
9. Inigo Jones	9. Demosthenes
10. Dr. Thomas Sydenham	10. Plato
11. Archbishop Tillotson	11. Socrates

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 12. John Locke | 12. Democritus |
| 13. Ben Jonson | 13. Anacreon |
| 14. Dr. Anthony Shepherd | 14. Dr. James Jurin |
| 15. Roger Cotes.* | 15. Dr. Robert Smith. |

In a niche, at the south end, is a fine statue of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University for 60 years, executed in the Roman style by *Rysbrack*, 1754.

Some exquisite carvings, in lime wood, by *Gibbons*, contribute also to the embellishment of this admirable room.

Among the portraits in the Library, whose merit entitles them to notice, are whole-lengths, by *Valentine Ritts*, of Dr. Isaac Barrow; Dr. Nevile; Sir Henry Puckering; and Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in his robes, as Knight of the Garter;—John Still, D.D. Master of this College, and Bishop of Bath and Wells; Roger Gale; Thomas Gale, Dean of York; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and Dr. Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Here is also a very fine head-size copy of *Shakspeare*, by *Mark Garrard*. The Books are both valuable and numerous; the collection having been frequently augmented by the gifts of different benefactors, and particularly by the recent bequests of 1000 volumes made by the Rev. P. P. Dobree, the late Regius Professor of Greek in this

* Of whom Sir Isaac Newton said, “If he had lived, we might have known something.”

University, and by another made by the late Rev. Daniel Pettiward, Rector of Great Finborough, Suffolk. Many curious and valuable manuscripts are also deposited here, including the Arabic collection of Dr. Gale, and others of various descriptions. A thin folio, enriched with a variety of pieces in the hand-writing of Milton, is particularly worthy of notice. They consist of the original of the Masque of *Comus*; two draughts of a letter to a friend who had importuned him to enter into Holy Orders; several plans of *Paradise Lost*, composed at the period when he intended to have made that subject the ground-work of a tragedy; sketches of several other tragedies from Scripture, and English and Scottish history; the poems of Lycidas and Arcades, and several smaller pieces, all written with the poet's own hand.

A great number of very interesting and valuable curiosities are preserved in this Library; of which the following are enumerated as the principal. In the physical class, at the south end, is a curious antique statue of *Aesculapius*, found at Samœ, near the river called Speculum Dianæ, about fourteen miles from Rome, and given to the Society by Sir Charles Wintringham, Bart. M.D. Here are also the globe, universal ring dial, quadrant, and compass, which formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton, and a lock of his hair; a quiver of arrows, employed by Richard III. against Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth Field; a Chinese Pagod; a beautiful

skeleton of a man in miniature, cut by a shepherd's boy; the largest lizard ever seen in England, with many other curious animals, in spirits; a Calculus* taken from the intestines of a locksmith's wife at Bury St. Edmund's; it originally weighed 33 ounces, 3 dwts., but was broken in two to gratify the curiosity of Charles II. when at Newmarket; an Egyptian mummy, in very fine preservation, the outside being curiously gilt and painted; an ibis; and the dried body of one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Madeira islands, in appearance like dried seal-skin.† These, with the ibis, the mummy, and other curiosities brought from the South-Sea Islands, by Captain Cook, were presented to the College by the late Earl of Sandwich.

There is also preserved here, a Babylonian Brick,‡ presented by General Sir John Malcolm, and mounted on a marble pedestal, and inclosed in a revolving glass case; a copy of *Magna Charta*; an Indulgence granted by Pope Clement XII. to one Nathan Hickman, an Englishman, for himself, all his kindred for two generations, and twenty-five other persons; plans of the Pantheon and St. Peter's at Rome, St. Sophia at Constantinople, the Cathedral at Florence,

* This singular curiosity is described by the celebrated Dr. Heberden in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlvi. p. 596.

† See the Annual Register for 1773, page 66.

‡ Engraved and described in "Hausard's Typographia," page 9.

and St. Paul's at London; these are all represented on one small plate, and shew the comparative sizes of these celebrated edifices. We take our leave of this grand repository with observing, that it displays throughout such taste, elegance, and chasteness of decoration, as entitle it to rank with the first galleries in Europe. The library at Dublin is said to exceed it as to its exterior; but within it is divided into two rooms, which considerably diminishes the beauty of the effect.

The *Master's Lodge* is an extensive building. The sovereign resides here whenever he visits Cambridge. The Judges also take up their residence here, when on their circuit. The apartments in this building were fitted up a few years ago in a superb style, under the direction of Dr. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol, the late Master. They contain a numerous collection of portraits; of which the following may be considered as the most eminent: *Robert Devereux*, Earl of Essex, half-length, by *Mark Garrard*; *Queen Elizabeth*, in a ruff, immense sleeves, and a flowered petticoat, the whole dress richly ornamented with lace; *Edward III.* a curious old painting; *Sir Walter Raleigh*, a small head; *Robert Cecil*, Earl of Salisbury; *Henry VIII.* a large picture, by *Lucas de Heere*; the figure of the King is between nine and ten feet high, and the limbs proportionably gigantic; it is highly finished and in good preservation; *Edward VI.* on board, well executed; *Thomas Nevile*, Dean of Canterbury,

half-length; *Scaliger*, by *Paul Veronese*, given to the College by Dr. Bentley; *Queen Mary*, on board; *Sir Isaac Newton*, half-length, by *Vanderbank*; *Stephen Whisson*, the University Librarian, by *Vander Myn*; *Dr. Mansel*, Bishop of Bristol, the late Master; and *Prince William*, Duke of Gloucester, by *Romney*. Here is also a bust of *Galileo*, by *Carcini*; and in the centre of the hall is a beautiful statue of *Edward VI.* in plaster-of-paris; both presented to the Society by Dr. Robert Smith, while Master of the College.

From the piazza of the Library, or through the western gateway of King's Court, we enter the beautiful and justly admired walks of the College, which are about one-third of a mile in circumference. At the front of the Library runs the Cam, over which is an elegant cycloidal stone bridge of three arches, designed and executed by the late *Mr. James Essex, F.S.A.* This leads to the walks, which are skirted with chesnut and lime trees, surrounding meadows.

EMINENT MEN.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded 1601.

Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, 1613.

The illustrious BACON, Baron Verulam, 1619.

John Overall, Bishop of Norwich, 1618.

Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, 1620.

Dr. John Donne, the Poet; Dean of St. Paul's, 1620.

- Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, the celebrated Antiquary and Collector of MSS,—died 1631.
- George Herbert, Author of “The Temple,” and “Priest to the Temple,”—died 1632.
- Dr. Philemon Holland, Translator of Livy, Camden's Britannia, &c.,—died 1636.
- Sir Henry Spelman, Author of “The Archæological Glossary, &c.,—died 1641.
- John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1661.
- Abraham Cowley, the Poet,—died 1667.
- Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York, 1664.
- Francis Willughby, the celebrated Naturalist; friend and companion of Ray,—died 1672.
- Dr. Isaac Barrow, the profoundly learned Divine; Master 1673.
- Andrew Marvell, the Poet and Statesman,—died 1678.
- Nathaniel Lee, the Dramatist,—died 1692.
- John Dryden, the Poet,—died 1700.
- Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, the eminent Antiquary,—died 1702.
- John Ray, the distinguished Naturalist,—died 1705.
- Robert Nelson, the pious and learned Author of “The Festivals and Fasts,” &c.,—died 1715.
- Roger Cotes, the eminent Mathematician, and friend of Newton,—died 1716.
- SIR ISAAC NEWTON, born Dec. 25, 1642,—died March 20, 1727.
- Roger Gale, the learned Antiquary, and son of the celebrated Dr. Thomas Gale,—died 1744.
- Dr. Conyers Middleton, Author of the “Life of Cicero,” &c.—died 1750.
- Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, 1756.

John Hinchliffe, Master; Bishop of Peterborough, 1769.

Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, 1782.

Richard Porson, the profound Critic; Greek Professor, 1792.

John Tweddell, Author of "Prolusiones Juveniles;" died
and was buried at Athens, 1799.

Peter Paul Dobree, Greek Professor, 1823.

George Gordon Byron, Lord Byron, the celebrated Poet,—
died at Missolonghi in Greece, April 19th, 1824.

This Royal Foundation consists of a Master, sixty Fellows, four Conducts or Chaplains, a Librarian, and sixty-nine Scholars. The Fellowships are perfectly open. Fifty-nine Benefices,* and three Grammar Schools, are in the patronage of the College.† Visitor, the Queen.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE‡

Was erected on the site of a Dominican Friary, founded about the year 1280, by some private persons, and afterwards augmented by the Lady Alice, wife of Robert de Vere, fifth Earl of Oxford. On the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to Edward Ebrington, and Humphrey Metcalfe; of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay. This gentleman was Chanceller of the Exchequer,

* And to a sixtieth the College has the third turn of presentation.

† To the Mastership of Westminster School, the Dean of Christ's Church and the Master of this College present alternately.

‡ The Porter's Lodge is in the old stone Court.

and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth ; of whom he obtained a charter of incorporation for this College, in the year 1584, and endowed it for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars. Since that period the revenues have been considerably enlarged by various donations.

This College is pleasantly situated at the south-east entrance of the town. A great part of it suffered much by a destructive fire in 1812, but was soon after re-built. The front next the street is of considerable extent, consisting of a body and two wings, elegantly built with stone, with a pediment in the centre, supported by four columns of the Ionic order, under which we pass, through a piazza, into the principal Court; which is 128 feet long, by 107 broad, and consists of the Cloisters and Gallery, the Hall, the Combination-room, the Master's Lodge, and a modern and uniform structure of stone, ornamented with a balustrade and parapet,* the Chapel and the Cloisters forming the east side of the quadrangle. That part of the original building which was on the north-west, was re-built about the year 1829, and with an additional

* There is a small red lion rampant on the pediment on the western front, holding a Chaplet,—the crest of the founder. This occasioned two Greek lines from the learned Joshua Barnes,—thus rendered by Dyer,

Thy emblems fair, and lion bold,
Well pleased, Emmanuel's House I see ;—
If such a rank thy lions hold,
What mighty things thy men must be !

new building on the north, completes a small square, the south side of which is formed by the Hall, and the east, by the Library. These later buildings are in the Tudor style of Architecture.

The *Chapel*, which is entered from the eastern piazza of the court, was built from the designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, and was finished in 1677. It is a handsome stone building, 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high; the interior is extremely elegant, and is floored with marble; the cieling is ornamented with stucco; and it is wainscotted with oak. The altar-piece is adorned with a painting of the *Prodigal Son*, by *Amiconi*, and at the west end is a handsome gallery, containing a neat organ.

The *Hall*, which stands on the site of the *Chapel of the Black Friars*, is a very fine room. It is furnished with a music gallery, and has a handsomely stuccoed cieling, with two lofty oriel windows, opposite each other, at the upper end. Here is a good painting of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt. (the founder of two Bye-fellowships and two Scholarships), and another of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder. The *Combination-room*, which joins the Hall, is handsomely fitted up; and contains a good portrait of Mr. Hubbard, late Fellow of the College, and Registrar of the University.

The *Library*, which was the old *College* chapel, is situated in a small back court. It contains several valuable MSS. and a large collection of choice books, chiefly Classics and Divinity. There are also

many which are scarce and valuable, particularly a copy of *Tully's Offices*, printed by Faust, in 1465: it formerly belonged to Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII. and has his arms portrayed in the title-page. It is extremely curious, and is in fine preservation.

The *Master's Lodge* is commodious, and has an extensive picture-gallery; which, with the other apartments, contains several portraits. The following appear to be the most curious:—Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder, with these words on it, “*By Vansomer, ætat. suæ 66, anno Dom. 1558, Virtute non Vi.*” Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knt.,—the dress is very singular; a full-length of Thomas Holbeach, D.D. in a surplice and hood, with his arms; Sir Francis Walsingham; Archbishop Sanicroft, sitting at a writing-table, with his arms and motto, *Rapido contrarius Orbi*, by *P. P. Lens*; Mr. Francis Ashe, a benefactor, half-length, by *Dobson*; Rodolph Symonds, half-length, a curious painting; John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, by *Romney*; the celebrated Dr. Richard Farmer, formerly Master, by *Romney*; the late Dr. Parr, a copy, but well executed; Charles Jackson, Bishop of Kildare, by *Gainsborough*; Sir William Temple, said to be by *Sir Peter Lely*; and Mr. Hubbard, by *Gainsborough*.

The Gardens are pleasant and extensive, containing a neat bowling-green and a cold bath. In the Fellows' garden is a beautiful cedar of Lebanon.

EMINENT MEN.

William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, 1629.

Joseph Hall, one of King James' Commissioners at the Synod of Dort, Bishop of Norwich, 1641.

William Sancroft, Master; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1677.

Matthew Poole, Author of the famous "Synopsis Critorum," —died 1679.

Dr. Edmund Castell, the learned Orientalist,—died 1685.

Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Author of "The Intellectual System," —died 1688.

Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691.

Joshua Barnes, the learned Greek Professor, 1695.

Sir William Temple, the celebrated Statesman,—died 1700.

Anthony Blackwall, Author of "The Sacred Classics Defended," &c.,—died 1730.

Thomas Martyn, Professor of Botany, 1761.

Dr. Richard Farmer, an able Commentator on Shakspeare, Master, 1775.

Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, 1781.

Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, 1782.

Henry Homer, Editor of several of the Classics,—died 1791.

Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1804.

Dr. Samuel Parr, the eminent and learned Critic,—died 1825.

This Society consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and about fifty Scholars, besides several Exhibitors. Seventeen Benefices, and three Grammar Schools are in the patronage of the College. The Visitors are, in some cases, the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors in Divinity; in others, the Master of Christ's College, and the two senior Doctors.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE *

Was built on the site of a monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars ; on the suppression of which, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, and widow of Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex. This lady, by will, dated December 6th, 1588, bequeathed 5,000*l.*, and some other property, to found a College for a Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars ; but the bequest being insufficient to defray the cost of the buildings, and to support so great an establishment, the Fellows were reduced by her executors to seven ; but have since been increased by additional endowments to more than the number originally intended. The first stone of this College was laid on the 20th of May, 1596, and the building completed in three years.

This College is situated on the east side of Sidney-street, at the corner of Jesus-lane ; its buildings enclose two small courts : both have recently undergone great alteration, under the direction of *Sir Jeffrey Wyatville*, in the gothic style. The north Court is embattled and gabled ; the windows on the east side are transomed, without tracery, and the central portion projects beyond the rest with an

* The Porter's Lodge is in the first Court, under the archway on the left.

arcade. The second or south Court is gabled and embattled on the north and south sides ; the west, on which stand the library and chapel, is graced with pinnacles, an enriched porch, and a bell-turret, or rather bell-gable, in the hermitage or monastic manner observable at Skelton Church near York, and at some few village churches in Rutlandshire.

The *Chapel* (originally the friars' dormitory) has been elegantly re-built, and is 57 feet long, and 24 broad. This building, though small, is particularly neat, and reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of Dr. Elliston, one of the late masters, under whose direction it was erected, and who was his own architect. The altar-piece is sometimes called the Nativity ; but is evidently a *Repose during the Flight into Egypt*: it was executed by *Pittoni*, a Venetian, and represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour in her arms reclining on some loose straw ; on the right is Joseph sleeping ; in the clouds, in the upper part, are several cherubs, one of whom bears a fillet, on which an inscription, explanatory of the subject, is supposed to have been written ; but this was obliterated by the damage the painting sustained through the ship in which it was brought from Venice being leaky. Both the composition and the colouring are extremely fine. At the opposite end of the Chapel is a gallery for the Master's family.

The *Hall* is a very elegant room, with a music-gallery, supported by pillars, forming a vestibule at the entrance, and with a handsome bow-window at

the upper end. The cieling and walls are beautifully ornamented with fret-work. Its dimensions are 60 feet in length, 27 broad, and of proportionable height.

The *Library*, which is conveniently contrived as a study to the Master's Lodge, is neatly fitted up, with a well-chosen collection of books. It contains several curiosities; among which is part of an incrustation of a child's skull, found in the isle of Crete, about ten feet beneath the soil, and brought to England in the year 1627. The teeth are white and sound, and remain unchanged; but the other parts resemble a hard sand-stone. It was sent up to the celebrated Dr. Harvey, for the inspection of King Charles I. by his Majesty's desire, and was then whole; but it has been since broken, and some parts have been lost. Here is likewise a bust of Cromwell, executed by the celebrated *Bernini*, from a plaster impression, taken from Oliver's face after his death, and sent to Italy; the countenance bears a great resemblance to the portrait by *Cooper*. This bust was presented to the College by the late Rev. Thomas Martyn, Regius Professor of Botany.

The *Master's Lodge* consists of several convenient and handsome apartments. Among other portraits, it contains an original, in crayons, of Oliver Cromwell, by *Cooper*; this is esteemed a very correct likeness, and has been frequently copied; also, a full-length of Lady Sidney, the foundress; a good head of Dr. Hey; a whole-length of William Wol-

laston, author of "The Religion of Nature;" and six excellent views of Venice, by *Gwedyr*, a pupil of *Canaletti*.

The grounds belonging to this College are laid out with great taste. The Fellows' garden is retired and pleasant, and has a spacious bowling-green, a neat summer-house, and a shubbery.

EMINENT MEN.

James Mountague, or Montague, 1595, first Master, (brother to the first Lord Montague of Boughton, and to the first Earl of Manchester,) Bishop of Winchester, 1616.

Samuel Ward, D.D. sent by King James I. to the Synod of Dort; Master, 1609, Bishop of Sarum, 1667.

Edward Montague, second Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University, 1648.

Oliver Cromwell; born at Huntingdon, April 25th, 1599;

The time of Cromwell's admission into the College is thus noticed in the register, "Aprilis 23, 1616, 14 J. I. Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdonensis admissus ad commensum Sociorum Aprilis vicesimo tertio, 1616, Tutore Mr. Ricardo Howlet."

John Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh, 1661.

Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, 1667.

Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, 1691.

Thomas Rymer, Collector of the Fœdera,—died 1713.

William Wollaston, Author of "The Religion of Nature delineated,"—died 1721.

Thomas Twining, translator of "Aristotle's Poetics,"—died 1804.

Archdeacon Wollaston, Jacksonian Professor, 1792.

This Society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, a Mathematical Lecturer, and twenty-two Scholars, besides several Exhibitioners. The Fellowships on the foundation are perfectly open. Six Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. the heir of the Foundress; but in some cases, the Vice-Chancellor, and two senior Doctors in Divinity; in others, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters of Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges, are appointed Visitors by the Statutes.

DOWNING COLLEGE*

Was founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. K.B., of Gamlingay Park, in this county. This gentleman, in the year 1717, devised several valuable estates, in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing and his three sons; with remainder to their issue in succession, and in case they all died without issue, he devised the estates to trustees, who, with the approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, were to found a College within the precincts of this University, to be called *Downing College*. The testator died in the

* The Porter's Lodge is at the north-east corner of the quadrangle.

year 1749, and his property descended to Sir Jacob, who, on the death of his sons without issue, in his life-time, became sole inheritor, and at his decease, in 1764, bequeathed his possessions to his lady; but the estates, devised by Sir George Downing, were claimed by the University for the use of the proposed College.

The validity of the original will immediately became a subject of legal inquiry; but, after many years' litigation, was at length established; and the Charter for the incorporation of the new College, having been fully examined by the Privy Council, and approved by his Majesty, the great seal was affixed to it by the Lord Chancellor (Loughborough), on the 22nd of September, 1800. By this charter the College is empowered to hold landed property to the value of 1500*l.* per annum, in addition to the estates devised by the founder. Thus privileged, the trustees immediately sought a proper situation for the new College; and, at length, obtained for the purpose, St. Thomas's Leys, a piece of ground of about thirty acres, situated between Emmanuel and Pembroke Colleges, at the south-east entrance of the town. The first stone of Downing College was laid, with great solemnity and state, by the Master, Dr. Annesley, attended by the University in procession, on the 18th of May, 1807; the following inscription, engraved on a brass plate, was let into the foundation-stone:—

COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE
 IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ
 GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE . GAMLINGAY
 IN . EODEM . COMITATV . BARONETTVS
 TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT
 OPIBVSQVE . MVNIFICE . INSTRVXIT
 ANNO . SALVTIS . M.D.CC.XVII
 REGIA . TANDEM . CHARTA . STABILIVIT
 GEORGIVS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS
 ANNO M.D.CCC.
 ILEC . VERO . ÆDIFICII . PRIMORDIA
 MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII
 POSVERVNT
 QVOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CVLTVM
 JVRIS . ANGLICANI . ET . MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM
 ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS . INGENVÆ
 DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM
 FELICITER . EVENIAT.

So much of this College as has been hitherto built, has been executed after the designs of *Wm. Wilkins, Esq. M.A.* in the Grecian style of architecture. It is to consist of one spacious quadrangle, entirely faced with Ketton stone. The west and east sides of the square, containing the Hall, the Combination-room, the Master's Lodge, the residences of the two Professors, and apartments for the Fellows, are already completed. The Master's Lodge and the Hall form the wings of the grand south-front, and are adorned with porticoes, &c. of the Ionic order. The capitals of the pillars, and the other architectural ornaments, are richly sculptured. The centre building of this front will comprise the Chapel and

Library; the remainder of the quadrangle will be appropriated to the apartments of the students. The buildings already erected have cost above 60,000*l.* The College was opened in May 1821, when Undergraduates were admitted to reside and keep terms.

In a room in the Lodge is contained a collection of books, manuscripts, fossils, and antiquities, bequeathed to the College by the late Mr. John Bowtell of this town. Among the manuscripts is a History of the Topography and Antiquities of Cambridge, prepared for publication by the donor.

Considerable progress has also been made in laying out the grounds. The plantations are in a flourishing condition; and the whole assumes a pleasing and diversified appearance.

The most eminent persons who have been members of this College are,—

Francis Annesley, D.C.L., first Master, 1800.

Sir Busick Harwood, Professor of Anatomy and Medicine, 1801.

Edward Christian, Esq. Professor of the Laws of England, 1801,—and Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely.

William Frere, Serjeant-at-Law, D.C.L., Master, 1812.

This College, when completed, will consist of a Master, two Professors, one of the Laws of England, and one of Medicine, sixteen Fellows, (two of whom are to be clerical,) two Chaplains, and six Scholars. The Fellowships and Scholarships are free from any

restriction or preference with respect to county, and are open to candidates of both Universities. The Lay-Fellows are to vacate their Fellowships at the expiration of *twelve* years, unless, under particular circumstances, they obtain a licensee to hold them for a longer term. The Clerical Fellowships are tenable for life. At present, only the Master, Professors, three of the Fellows, and the Chaplains, are appointed, for the purpose of taking possession of the estates, administering the revenues, and superintending the studies of the College. The appointment of the remaining Fellows is reserved until the completion of the buildings. Two Benefices are in the patronage of the College. Visitor, the Queen, by the Lord Chancellor.

We have now concluded our account of this celebrated seat of learning ; in which we have carefully noticed and described every object deserving particular observation. It may be thought that, in many of our descriptions, we have been too minute ; but let it be remembered, that the most trifling object which can boast affinity with genius, possesses a claim to notice.

With the sincerest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of *Alma Mater*, we leave her sacred shades ; and may the dignity she has attained, be still preserved by learning and virtue, displaying a lesson to foreign states, and composing one of the glories of Great Britain !



THE

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE antiquity of CAMBRIDGE, (as observed in the *Origin of the University*) has been a theme fruitful of disputation. That it was a British settlement is extremely probable; and the high artificial hill within the bounds of the intrenchments near the Castle, is by many persons supposed to be a specimen of British labour. But however this may be, that it was a Roman station seems certain. “The site of the Roman *Granta*,” says Stukeley, “is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the Castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalene College.” The ditch is at this time nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered. The Roman agger in the garden of Magdalene College

is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the Fellows. Within the works, which include the north-west end of the town, were three considerable bastions, raised by order of Cromwell, two of which still appear; the gateway of the Castle, long used as the county prison; and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. The latter was repaired some years since, and several Roman bricks were found in the decayed walls. Various fragments of urns, many Roman coins, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered at different times in digging.

There is, however, no doubt that Cambridge was anciently a large and populous city, and once extended from the castle of *Grantchester*, (now a small village two miles south-west of the town) to the castle of Chesterton, three miles in length, along the western bank of the Cam. This city was divided into four parts, by two streets, crossing each other at right angles. The principal street ran in the same direction as does that of modern Cambridge, the road being continued from the foot of Gogmagog-Hills, passed the Cam by a ford, (where the iron bridge now crosses the river,) and continued in a straight line to Godmanchester: the road which intersected it passed through the city from S.W. to N.E. towards Ely. These coincidences are too evident to need other proof of this town being the Roman *Granta*.

In the year 871, Cambridge was plundered and

burnt by the Danes. The desolated site was chosen by the invaders, as one of their principal stations. In 875, three of their generals wintered here with an army, and it appears that they occasionally occupied it till the year 921. When the Danish army, quartered at Cambridge, submitted to Edward the Elder, that monarch repaired the decayed buildings, and made it once more a seat of learning. In 1010, the town was again destroyed by its old enemies, the Danes. Whilst the Isle of Ely was held against William the Conqueror by the English nobility, he built here a Castle on the site of the Danish fortress, and twenty-seven houses were destroyed to make room for its erection. In 1088, the town and county were laid waste with fire and sword, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was then in arms in support of the cause of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror. In 1174, a great fire happened, which, besides doing other extensive damage, injured most of the parish churches, and entirely destroyed that dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Frequent civil discord followed these melancholy events, and the town suffered greatly from plunder and anarchy during the succeeding century. In the year 1381, a serious dispute arose between the townsmen and the University. The townspeople assembled at their hall; and having chosen and obliged John Grantceter to act as their leader, they committed the most flagrant acts of violence. They

broke open the doors of Corpus Christi College, and carried away the charters, jewels, and other goods belonging to that foundation. They obliged certain of the Masters and others to renounce, under pain of death and destruction of their dwellings, all the privileges that had ever been granted them. After this, they broke open the University-Chest in St. Mary's Church, and taking out all the records, burnt them, with the other papers, in the market-place. Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings; and the misguided crowd, to ensure their own safety, forced certain of the principal Members of the University to sign a bond, which vested its *entire* future government in the burgesses of the town; and contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. Soon afterwards, however, this usurped power was wrested from their hands, by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who entered with some soldiers. Several of the principal leaders were imprisoned during life; the Mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town, granted by King John and Henry III., were declared forfeited, and bestowed on the Vice-Chancellor.

Not long after this event, in 1388, a Parliament was held at Cambridge, by King Richard II., who, during his abode there, was lodged in the Priory of Barnwell. Nothing remarkable occurs in the history of the town for nearly two centuries, except the

restoration of their Charter to the burgesses by Henry VIII. with abridged privileges, by which they were rendered more subordinate to the University than they had formerly been.

In 1630, this town was infected by a dreadful plague, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, and all the students had liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages amounted to between 300 and 400. During the continuance of the malady, the assizes were removed to Royston.

In 1643, Cromwell, who had twice represented the borough, took possession of the town for the Parliament, and put in it a garrison of 1000 men. In August 1645, Charles I. appeared with an army before Cambridge, but departed without attacking it. In March 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax, then General of the Parliamentary army, visited the town, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College, both by that Society and the Corporation; and on the 11th of June, in the same year, he kept a public fast here.

Cambridge has repeatedly been honoured with royal visits. Edward I. was here in 1294; Richard II. in 1388; Henry VII. in 1505; Queen Catherine, of Arragon, in 1520; Henry VIII. in 1522; Queen Elizabeth in 1564; James I. in 1615 and 1624; Charles I. and his Queen in 1632; Charles II. in 1671 and 1681; William III. in 1689; Queen Anne

and Prince George of Denmark in 1705; George I. in 1717; and George II. in 1728. On most of these occasions, the royal guests were splendidly entertained by the University, in the hall of Trinity College, and it was customary for the Corporation to present them with fifty broad pieces of gold.

Modern Cambridge is situated nearly on a level; its extent is one mile and a half north and south, and somewhat more west and east. It is divided by the river into two parts; though far the greater part of the town is on the east of the river. The entrance from London is by Trumpington-street, followed by Trinity-street, the north end of which is called St. John's-street, where it joins Bridge-street; this latter street, with Sidney and St. Andrew's streets at the south end, and Magdalene and Castle streets at the north, extends, in nearly a straight line, the whole length of the town, crossing the river by a neat cast-iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1823, by subscription. These leading streets are intersected by several streets and lanes; some of which, in the centre of the town, lead to the market-place. (See the PLAN at the beginning of the GUIDE.)

Within the last few years the town has been rendered a considerable thoroughfare, particularly since the draining of the fens, and the raising of excellent roads, on the northern coast, over places before deemed impassable. The chief of the business

of the place is immediately or remotely connected with the University; but being the county town, and owing to its advantageous situation, as the head of the inland navigation from Lynn, it happily secures, in addition, a respectable trade in coals and corn, particularly oats and barley. A considerable portion of the oil, pressed by the numerous mills in the Isle of Ely, from flax, hemp, and coleseed, is also brought up the Cam. A great quantity of butter is likewise conveyed every week from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely, through Cambridge to London, where it obtains the name of Cambridge butter. A railroad from London to Cambridge may also be mentioned as in progress.

Cambridge being situated on a plain, and the surrounding country being also flat, a distant prospect from it is not very favourable, as a picturesque view. Many fine views, however, of detached parts disclose themselves in different situations. Lofty trees embosom most of the eminent buildings; and the rich turrets of King's College Chapel are always conspicuous.

The general appearance of the town of Cambridge (independently of the University) is certainly below what might be expected. The streets in the interior are narrow, and the houses (with too few exceptions) are old, and crowded closely together. A general spirit of improvement has, however, lately displayed itself in the outskirts of the town, where houses of

a better and more genteel description are rapidly increasing. The town was first paved in the reign of Henry VIII. who caused it to be enacted by Parliament, that all persons who had any houses, lands, &c. in Cambridge, bordering on the highways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of *sixpence* for every square yard. This regulation being but little observed, after the lapse of two centuries a new act was passed, in the year 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting of the town, and widening the streets, lanes, &c." Many improvements, in each of these respects, have since been effected; and greater neatness and convenience are manifest than heretofore. The want of elegance in the town is, however, amply made up by the fine and interesting appearance of the University; most of the nobler buildings of which skirt nearly the whole of the western part of it.

The population of Cambridge is considerable. The town consists of fourteen parishes, which are as follow; the number of inhabitants being annexed to each from the census of 1831. The increase since then may probably be estimated at 1500 more.

Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All-Saints.....	783	639	1422
St. Andrew the Great.....	751	981	1732
St. Andrew the Less.....	3235	3416	6651
St. Benedict.....	448	516	964
St. Botolph	394	365	759
St. Clement.....	425	465	890
St. Edward.....	369	356	725
St. Giles.....	897	1020	1917
St. Mary the Great.....	440	504	944
St. Mary the Less.....	354	456	810
St. Michael.....	480	231	711
St. Peter.....	377	325	702
St. Sepulchre.....	302	372	674
Holy Trinity.....	965	1139	2104
	—	—	—
	10,220	10,785	*21,005
	—	—	—

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, ten Aldermen, thirty Councillors, four Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and other officers. The Mayor, on his election, takes an oath to observe and maintain the privileges of the University. The day of his election is the 9th of November in each year. The Police of the Town is formed by the officers of both the University and Town. The Town is divided into five Wards.

* In 1748, the population was about 6000.

There were formerly as many as seventy-seven ancient edifices in the town, consisting of Guilds, Hospitals, Priories, Convents, Hostels, &c. And besides them, eighteen Churches: there are now fourteen.* We have already described Great St. Mary's Church, at page 48; of the rest, the following only are deserving of particular notice.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH,

In Bridge-street, usually called, from its form, *The Round Church*, on account of its singular shape, excites the curiosity of the antiquary; though its primary form has been much disfigured by subsequent buildings, and in its present state it appears under many disadvantages. "It is evidently," says Mr. Essex, "a story higher than its original architect intended it should be. This alteration was made in the reign of Edward II. for the reception of bells." The more ancient part is completely circular; the arches above the pillars are of the circular form, with chevron mouldings, having a peristyle in the interior, of eight round pillars of great circumference, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to.

* The Churches destroyed were, St. Nicholas, which stood on the site of King's College; St. John Zachary, on the site of King's College Chapel; St. Peter without Trumpington Gate, on the site of which is now Little St. Mary's; and the Chapel of St. Edmund's, which stood opposite St. Peter's College.

support the conical roof, with which it appears to have been originally furnished, being 41 feet in diameter. The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zigzag mouldings, in the Norman style. This entrance was probably the only one when the church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The interior of this ancient fabric has recently undergone extensive repairs.

The proper name of this building is, “The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jewry,” an appellation which gave rise to the erroneous opinion that it was originally a Jewish synagogue; but the ingenious architect just quoted, affirms that it was built by the Knights-Templars,* or by some persons concerned in the Crusades, who took the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model. “It will be easier,” observes our author, “to ascertain the age, than the founder of it;” and he afterwards expresses his decided opinion, that it was erected in the reign of Henry I., or between the first and second Crusades, and is one of the oldest churches of this form in England. The only three similar churches in England are, Little Maplestead, Essex, the Temple Church, London, and that of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton. That part of

* The Knights-Templars were instituted in the year 1118, to protect the pilgrims who visited the sacred places about Jerusalem. Apartments were allotted them near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Cambridge in which this church, and that of All-Saints, and St. John's College stand, was anciently called the Jewry.

IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,

In Bridge-street, is the grave-stone, with an inscription in Lombardic capitals, of John de Helysingham, Mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329. The steeple of this church has been recently erected from the bequest of the eminent antiquary, William Cole, M.A., late of Milton in this county. He died in 1782, and his monument, containing an extract from his will, is on the right hand of the entrance. The front of this steeple bears his appropriate motto, **Deum Cole.**

ALL-SAINTS' CHURCH,

Situated near St. John's College, is a plain edifice in imitation of stone. The interior is particularly neat, and the altar-piece represents the Saviour breaking bread; but its chief attraction is a monument to the memory of the elegant poet and promising scholar, Henry Kirke White, who died at St. John's College, of incessant study, Oct. 19th, 1806. This monument, by the celebrated *Chantrey*, was placed in this church by an American gentleman of the name of Boott, under the following interesting circumstances:—The well-known life of Henry

Kirke White, written by Southeby, being as popular in America as in this country, excited in the mind of Mr. B. a desire to visit the place of the poet's interment; and on arriving at Cambridge, he was surprised to find that no mark of respect had been shewn to his memory. Mr. Boott obtained permission to erect, at his own expense, a monument in the church, "as a tribute to departed genius." The artist applied to was Mr. Chantrey, who has fulfilled his commission with the utmost classical taste and merit as a sculptor. The monument is placed at the west end of the church, facing the altar; it consists of white marble, and exhibits within a medallion, the portrait of Mr. White, in *bas-relief*. Below the medallion are the following lines, from the pen of William Smyth, M.A., Professor of Modern History:—

Warm with fond hope, and Learning's sacred flame,
To *Granta's* bowers the youthful Poet came:
Unconquer'd pow'rs th' immortal mind displayed,
But, worn with anxious thought, the frame decayed.
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr-student faded and expired.
O Genius, Taste, and Piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst studies too severe!
Foremost to mourn was generous SOUTHEY seen;
He told the tale, and shewed what WHITE had been—
Nor told in vain; for o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came, and sought the Poet's grave:
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

Opposite Caius College, is remarkable as having been the burial-place of the famous Reformer, Paul Fagius, who was interred here Nov. 24th, 1549. In consequence thereof, the church was interdicted in the reign of Queen Mary, (A.D. 1556,) and his body, and that of Martin Bucer, another eminent pillar of the Protestant faith, who was buried in Great St. Mary's, were submitted to a mock trial, taken out of their graves, and publicly burnt, together with their writings, at the Market-cross: * the church was then reconciled by the Bishop of Chester, acting as the deputy of Cardinal Pole.

The Visitations of the Bishop of Ely are held in the spacious and venerable Chancel of this Church, which is fitted up with Stalls, supposed to have been brought from Trinity College. The screen has been lately removed to the east end. The great east and west windows are of bold flowing tracery. There are some very fine foliated arches, sedilia, and other matters of decoration, in the chancel and south aisle, that will well repay the attention of the architectural student.

* See *Buceri Scripta Anglicana*.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH,

Entered by a passage opposite King's College, has a good altar-piece, representing *our Saviour with his disciples at Emmaus*. It was the gift of Wm. Mortlock, Esq. In the register of this parish is the following singular entry :—

“ 1650 { Elinor Gaskin said
She lived four-score years a maid,
And twenty and two years a married wife,
And ten years a widow, and then she left this life.

“ This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the widow Bowman, who died August 17th, and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard, Aug. 18th; her age 112 years.”

In this Church, Bishop Latimer preached his Sermon of Cards from John i. 19: “ Who art thou ?”

IN ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH,

Adjoining Corpus Christi College, is a monument of the learned Dr. Thomas Playfere, Margaret Professor of Divinity, who died in 1609, with a half-length effigy of the deceased under an arched canopy. The altar-piece is a fine painting of the *Crucifixion*, brought from Antwerp by Mr. John Smith, late Printer to the University, and presented by him to the Parish.

LITTLE ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

Adjoining St. Peter's College, is a very beautiful, though a rather decayed edifice. The great East Window is more exquisitely enriched with flowing tracery than most in this kingdom. It may rank with the Western Window of York Cathedral, or with the East Window of Carlisle, though not for size, yet certainly for beauty. This Church was built A.D. 1327, on the site of an old church dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the adjoining College. It is probable that Alan de Walsingham, under whom the Lady-chapel at Ely was built, was the architect. It was used till 1632 as a Chapel to St. Peter's College. It contains a Font worthy of notice. In short, the architectural student should not fail to remark this Church.

IN GREAT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

Opposite Christ's College, is a Cenotaph in memory of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, who was killed by the natives of Hawaii, in 1779. The re-building of this Church on an enlarged scale has been recently determined upon.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At the south end of Bridge-street, is a handsome Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, with a lofty spire. The chancel has been recently rebuilt, and the whole church repaired with considerable

taste. It is a very favourable specimen of the manner of the 15th century. The transept windows are very noble specimens of that period. The mouldings and tracery of the great arches at the point of intersection are very light and elegant ; and the enriched buttresses that support the tower, but are open to the nave, constitute a peculiar feature of great beauty and effect. Sir Robert Tabor, an eminent Physician, who first introduced the Jesuit's bark in cases of fever, and died in 1681, is interred here, and a monument with a Latin inscription is erected to his memory.

BARNWELL,

Or the Parish of St. Andrew the Less, now connected by its buildings with Cambridge, and having a population of nearly 8000 inhabitants, was, about a century ago, a detached hamlet, with little more than 50 houses. The village stood in the vicinity of a Priory, founded A.D. 1112, by Payne Peverel, to which were translated the canons of St. Giles of the Augustinian order, who had been settled, A.D. 1092, by Picot, Lord of Bourne, in this county, at their house near the Castle of Cambridge. Little remains of the monastic edifices, which were of great extent, and all either in the Norman or in the early English style. The monastery was dissolved in 1539, and the site granted to Anthony Browne. Its annual revenues were, according to Dugdale,

256*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; according to Speed, 351*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The old Chapel of Corpus Christi College was built partly with the remains of this Abbey.

The parish Church is 70 feet long and 18 broad. The east window is an excellent specimen of the lancet style.

This Church being much too small for the wants of the rapidly increasing population, another, capable of accommodating about 1500 persons, is about to be built by voluntary subscription. It will be a plain and spacious edifice in the Tudor style, will consist of a nave with a clerestory and side-aisles, and will be flanked at the angles with turrets capped in the form of an imperial crown, but without any enrichment. The exterior length is to be about 96 feet, the interior length about 88 feet, the exterior width 66½ feet, the interior width 58 feet. A National School has lately been erected in this parish by voluntary contribution. There are at present between 400 and 500 scholars. Its support is derived also from subscriptions which are received by the Rev. Professor Scholefield; by the Rev. W. Carus, Trinity College; or by the Rev. T. Boodle, incumbent of this parish.

The principal Dissenting Meeting-houses in Cambridge are,—the *Baptists'*, in St. Andrew's Street; the *Independents'*, in Downing Street; the *Wesleyan Methodists'*, in Green Street; the *Primitive Methodists'*, at Castle-end; and the *Quakers'*, in Jesus Lane.

THE MARKET-PLACE,

Which is situated nearly in the centre of the town, consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, and forming the Greek Γ. At the south end stands the *Shire-Hall*, which was built at the expence of the county, in 1747. The interior is divided into two courts, in one of which the Assizes are held, and in the other the Quarter-sessions.

Behind this fabric is the *Town Hall*, rebuilt for the use of the Corporation, in the year 1782. It is a modern building of brick, consisting of a spacious court room, 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high; besides two large parlours, for the Aldermen and Councillors. In the large room concerts are generally held. It is adorned by five magnifieent chandeliers of *ormolu*, the gift of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and the then Members of Parliament for the borough, about twenty years since.

In the front of the Shire-Hall stands the *Conduit*; erected chiefly from the bequest made by Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, on whose death Milton wrote a whimsical epitaph ;* it is built with

* Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down;
For he had, any time this ten years full,

stone, decorated with rude carvings, and inclosed with an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street, by an aqueduct, to the Conduit, which continues always running through three spouts, supplying the neighbourhood with a stream of excellent water. An inscription on the north side records its erection, in the year 1614; and also that Hobson, on his death, which happened January 1st, 1631, bequeathed the rents of some pasture land, lying in *St. Thomas's Leys*, for its maintenance. The greatest genius could not have done a more important service to the town, or have taken a more effectual way to transmit his memory to a grateful posterity. The rents of two tenements in Union-street, were also given, about the year 1632, for the same purpose by Edward Potto, an Alderman of Cambridge. It may be worthy of remark, that one of the most general proverbial expressions in the

- ✓ Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and *The Bull*.
And surely Death could never have prevailed,
Had not his weekly course of carriage failed;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In the kind office of a chamberlain
Show'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pulled off his boots, and took away the light:
If any ask for him, it shall be said,
Hobson has supped, and s newly gone to bed."

English language had its origin from the practice of the above benevolent carrier. He rendered himself famous by furnishing the students with horses; and, making it an unalterable rule that every horse should have an equal portion of rest as well as labour, he would never let one out of its turn; hence the celebrated saying, “Hobson’s Choice : *this, or none.*”

The *Market* is abundantly supplied with every kind of provision ; but, from the very great consumption of the University, the articles are comparatively dear. The principal market-day is Saturday ; but there is a market every day in the week besides, except Monday, for vegetables, poultry, eggs, and butter. The sale of the last article is attended with the peculiarity of every pound designed for the market, being rolled out to the length of a yard ; each pound being in that state about the thickness of a walking-cane. This practice, which is confined to Cambridge, is particularly convenient, as it renders the butter extremely easy of division into the small portions, called *sizes*, as used in the Colleges.

THE CASTLE, CASTLE HILL, AND RIVER.

The Castle, which is situate at the north-west extremity of the Town, was built by William the Conqueror, but was subsequently altered and en-

larged. It had a magnificent Hall. The Gate-house, now standing, was built in the time of Henry III. or Edward I. The former made the ditch, still called the King's Ditch, which, after leaving Mill-lane, ran by the north side of Pembroke College, through the Botanic Garden, passing by the west end of St. Andrew's Church, continuing thence through King-street, and the gardens of Sidney Sussex College, to the back of the Hoop Inn, fell at last into the river opposite the south side of the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College. In 1294, Edward I. lay two nights in Cambridge Castle. Edward III. employed part of the Castle in re-building his King's Hall, now part of Trinity College. The stones and timber of the Castle-hall were begged of Henry V. by the Master and Fellows of King's Hall, towards building their Chapel. Queen Mary gave the other materials to build Trinity College Chapel, and to Sir John Huddlestone, who therewith built his house at Sawston.

Of the Castle, the gate-house of which was formerly the county gaol,* an interesting ruin alone remains. A new prison has been built in the Castle-yard, upon a plan at once original, commodious, and extensive, and classified after the designs of the celebrated philanthropist, John Howard. The buildings are inclosed in an octagonal court, surrounded

* The Town Gaol is situated on the eastern side of the Town, overlooking Parker's Piece.

by a lofty wall ; the front next the street is handsomely built with stone. Near the Castle is a high artificial *hill*, which is supposed to be British, but all the ground about it has been adapted to such various uses as the custom or fashion of the Saxons and Normans successively dictated or required. Roman coins, from Vespasian downwards, have been found within, or near this spot. It affords a commanding prospect of the Town and University, and of the surrounding country to a great extent. Ely Cathedral can be easily discerned from it by the naked eye.

Cambridge, on the whole, is very favourable to health, as those who reside in it from the different parts of England can testify. Its general salubrity arises from the excellence of the air, water, and walks. The practice of inclosing has altered the naked appearance of the country, and given it a somewhat more pleasing and fertile appearance than it formerly possessed. It is however still capable of improvement in this respect.

The *Cam*, formed by several small streams, which unite about four miles above the town, flows near the base of the Castle-hill, and its course is seen for some distance through the low grounds towards Ely. It is navigable for lighters as far upwards as Cambridge from all the lower country, through Ely, near which it meets the Ouse, and at Lynn empties itself into the sea.

CHARITIES.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

This noble and humane institution stands at the south entrance of the town in Trumpington Street. It was founded by John Addenbrooke, M.D. an eminent physician, formerly Fellow of Catharine Hall, who, in the year 1719, left about 4000*l.* to erect and maintain a small Physieal Hospital; but the money (after the purchase of the ground and the expenses of the building,) being insufficient for the support of it, an Act of Parliament was obtained to make it a General Hospital. It was opened at Michaelmas 1766, and the number of patients annually cured and relieved, is upon an average 1000. The expenses of late years have been about 2700*l.* per annum, of which sum about 900*l.* arises from the permanent funds, and the remainder from donations, private subscriptions, and the annual sermon, which is preached at the Church of Great St. Mary.

Since its foundation this Hospital has received many legacies, and considerable donations; and in 1813 a bequest of 7000*l.* in the 3 per cent. con-

solidated annuities was made to it by Mr. John Bowtell, late a bookbinder and stationer in Cambridge, for the purpose of enlarging the building, and of extending its benefits to such patients as were not included in its original design. In consequence of this noble bequest, the Hospital has been recently greatly enlarged, and is now faced with stone, having two extensive wings, and a handsome colonnade in front, supporting a balustraded gallery by fluted columns. It is approached through an ample lawn, enclosed by iron palisades; and on the whole presents an object of elegance united with the greatest neatness.

The Governors of this institution are the principal Officers of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge; and under their direction the whole affairs of it are managed with the greatest humanity, good order, and economy.

Benefactors of 20 guineas or upwards are governors for life; annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards are governors during payment. Each person may recommend patients according to the amount of the subscriptions.

An accurate statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers, is printed annually, and may be had *gratis* by any of the contributors, at Messrs. Deightons, Booksellers, or at the Hospital.

Benefactions and annual subscriptions are received by Thomas Mortlock, Esq. the Treasurer, by Messrs. Deightons, and by the Apothecary and Matron at the Hospital.

CRANE'S CHARITY FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK SCHOLARS.

John Crane, a very eminent apothecary in Cambridge, and M.A., died in 1652, and left by his will, money to buy an estate of $62l.$ *per annum*, to be settled on the five corporations following, *viz.* that of the University of Cambridge, and those of Wisbech, Cambridge, Lynn, and Ipswich. The rents to be received in order, and to be applied by the University in their turn towards the relief of sick scholars. The present rent of the estate is above $400l.$ *per annum*: the first payment was made about the year 1660. Meetings of the distributors, to consider and determine the claims of applicants for the benefit of this charity, take place on the third Monday of *May*, and the third Monday of *November*, in every year, and all applications of Scholars must be made by the Tutors of their respective Colleges.

The gift to the town was to accumulate until it amounted to $200l.$, which sum was to be disposed of in loans of $20l.$ each, bearing no interest, to ten young men, in order to set them up in trade, they giving good security to repay the same at the end of twenty years. As each sum is repaid, it is to be again lent out in the same manner, and the persons to whom the loans are made are to be selected by the Vice-Chancellor, the three Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, the chief Apothecary, the Mayor;

Recorder, and three Aldermen, or the greater part of them.

After the sum of 200*l.* had been set apart, Mr. Crane directed that the rents of the estates should be employed in the relief of persons confined for debt, and of poor men and women of good character, at the discretion of the above-mentioned distributors, who hold half-yearly meetings in May and November to consider the claims of applicants.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Behind Corpus Christi College, was founded in pursuance of the will of Stephen Perse, M.D. Senior Fellow of Caius College, who in 1615, bequeathed certain property in charge to his executors, to purchase divers grounds and tenements, to be applied, amongst other purposes, to that of erecting a convenient house capable of containing one hundred scholars, to be used for a Free Grammar School, with apartments for a Master and Usher. The scholars are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington, and to be educated *gratis.*

The School has of late been considerably improved; it having been deemed advisable that, exclusively of a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and of Greek, Latin, and English composition, (for which only the original institution had provided,) the scholars should likewise be instructed

in the ordinary branches of education, together with the elements of the Mathematics.

Scholars educated three years, at least, at this School, are to be admitted (*ceteris paribus*) before all others, to the Perse Fellowships and Scholarships at Caius College.

Head-Master, Peter Mason, M.A. *St. John's.*

Usher, George Barber, M.A. *Queens.'*

NEW FREE SCHOOL.

This institution, which is situate in St. Peter's parish, was founded in 1808, and is conducted upon the plan of Dr. Bell, being united to "the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the established Church." The children of the poor of this town and the adjacent villages, are admitted between the ages of six and eleven, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are trained up in habits of morality and religion.

The school-room is spacious, and calculated to contain 300 boys. The whole is under the direction of Governors, who are constituted by a donation of ten guineas, or an annual subscription of one guinea.

A sermon for the benefit of the institution is preached annually in the spring, and the yearly statement published in June, may be had of Messrs. Deightons, booksellers, by whom, or by any of the Bankers in Cambridge, subscriptions are received.

OLD CHARITY SCHOOLS,

Commonly called Whiston's Charity Schools.

These were set on foot in the year 1703, and are supported by voluntary contributions. Their first establishment was chiefly owing to the activity of William Whiston, M.A., and amongst the earliest patrons are found the names of Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Patrick, Dr. Bentley, &c. Their design was to educate charity children of both sexes.

The New Free School in St. Peter's Parish for the education of boys, having been united to the National Society, it was thought expedient to transfer the boys to that institution, to which this allows, in consequence, the sum of 30*l.* annually. In the year 1816, a new school-room for the girls was built in King-street, capable of containing 300 children, and likewise a house for the mistress, and the establishment was put on the plan of the National Society, to which it was then united.

The girls are taught reading, writing, accounts, needle-work, and knitting. They learn the catechism and other religious books, and are required to attend divine service in their parishes on Sundays. The Bishop of Ely is the patron. The Ministers and Lecturers of the parishes in Cambridge are the governors. There is also a committee of ladies, who superintend the detail of the School. The governors and subscribers nominate the girls who are

educated; each Annual Subscription of one guinea gives a right of nominating four children, or ten guineas paid at one time entitles the donor to recommend four children annually.

Subscriptions are received by the Rev. William Carus, the Treasurer; by the Governors; by Messrs. Deightons, booksellers; or by any of the Bankers in Cambridge.

ALMS HOUSES.

Of this kind of charity, which though humble in its pretensions, is not the less useful, the Town of Cambridge happily affords many examples. In these institutions the aged and infirm often find a comfortable refuge, and are enabled to pass their latter days in a state, which whilst it provides some of the conveniences and the comforts to which they may have been accustomed in the time of their prosperity, possesses the more satisfactory benefit of a quiet repose for declining years.

Of these Foundations there are nine in the Town; a brief statement relative to which is presented in the following list:—

Jakenett's, founded in 1469 by *Thomas Jakenett*, a Burgess of this Town, for four inmates, to be elected by the Churchwardens and others of St. Mary the Great. By the appropriation of a part of the original building, which before the Reformation was charged with the

payment of its rents for certain Obit and Chantry services, the accommodation came at length to be extended to eight poor persons, at which it now remains. A new erection of a Tenement for these persons took place in 1790, at the expense of the University, the Commissioners for paving and lighting, the Parishioners, and others ; and in 1805, *Mr. Joseph Merrill* bequeathed the sum of six pounds per annum payable to each inmate, by the trustees of Storey's Charity, hereafter mentioned. The late *Mr. Joseph Gee* also gave, in 1832, 12*l.* 10*s.* for their benefit, to which the Parishioners at the same time contributed the like amount. They receive besides various other payments and bequests, amounting to about 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum each. The building is at the lower end of King-street.

Queens' College.—These Alms Houses founded in 1484, by *Dr. Andrew Dokett*, President of Queens' College, and situate in Queens' Lane, are appropriated to eight poor widows, appointed by the President of Queens.' Each person receives 2*s.* and a pound of meat a week, and a chaldron of coals every year. They have also an additional gratuity of 1*l.* the 25th of September, and 2*s.* 6*d.* the 24th of December.

University Alms Houses, founded in 1505, by

Matthew Stokys, M.A. of Caius College, for six poor women, who are appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being. The stipend payable to these persons was increased by a Grace of the Senate in 1796, from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, at which latter sum it now remains. The houses stand in King-street.

Perse's, founded in 1615, by *Dr. Perse*, of Caius College, for six poor single women (widows or maidens) of the parishes of St. Edward and St. Michael, and in failure of such being found there, then of St. Benedict. The stipend to each person is 26*l.* per annum. These houses, which are remarkably neat in their appearance, are situate at the corner of Free School lane.

Wray's, founded in 1620, by *Mr. Henry Wray*, stationer, in Cambridge; for 4 poor widowers and 4 poor widows of the parish of the Holy Trinity.

They receive from the rents of certain estates, and from the interest of money placed out for their benefit, about 22*l.* per annum each. These houses, which have been lately repaired and neatly ornamented, are situate on the east side of King-street.

Knight's, founded in 1647, by *Elizabeth Knight*, of Denny Abbey, for two poor widows and four poor spinsters, whereof one of these

last is to be of the parish of St. Benedict. The appointment is in the hands of trustees acting under the authority of the Lord Chancellor. The annual payment to each inmate was originally 3*l.* per annum. The whole *present* income is 93*l.* 10*s.* per annum. These buildings, which are also remarkably neat and comfortable, are situate opposite Midsummer Common. They were re-built in 1818, at the expense of William Mortlock, Esq.

Corporation, which has accommodation for six poor persons. The appointment lies with the trustees last mentioned. The stipend to each inmate is 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; besides which the Corporation distributes 2*l.* per annum to each of them. They have also perquisites in clothing, bequeathed by *Mr. Thomas Day*, of the parish of St. Mary the Great, in 1681.

These Alms Houses are situated near Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Storey's, founded in 1692, by *Edward Storey*, Gent. for four clergymen's widows,—for two widows and one spinster of the parish of St. Giles, and for three spinsters of the parish of the Holy Trinity,—with an annuity of 10*l.* to each. The *clergymen's widows* received an augmentation of their annuities, about the year 1780, by a bequest of *Dr.*

Goddard, Master of Clare Hall. And the general fund was further benefited in 1805, by a bequest from *Mr. J. Merrill*, of a sum of money producing 50*l.* per annum, distributable among the *whole* of those persons. They have besides, various other perquisites.

The buildings appropriated to these purposes are in Northampton street, in the parish of St. Giles, and in Bridge-street.

King's College.—These houses, adjoining the college, are for four poor women, who daily receive from the college the remains of the commons. In the absence of the scholars during the long vacation, they have a joint of meat in turn. They also receive 10*l.* per annum each.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

The principal public amusements of Cambridge are concerts ; these are frequent, and are generally conducted in the first style of excellence, particularly those at the Commencement, when the most celebrated vocal and instrumental performers in England are engaged. These concerts are generally performed at the Town Hall ; except at a *public* Commencement, when the Senate-House is lent for the occasion, and oratorios are performed in St. Mary's Church.

Public balls, supported by the principal families in the University, County and Town, occasionally take place, and are generally held in the Town Hall. The principal ball, however, is at the Commencement, which is always numerously and most respectably attended.

During the continuance of Stourbridge Fair, dramatic exhibitions are allowed, when the Norwich company of performers attend for the occasion.

There are in the town Book Clubs, formed on different plans : the principal of them is held at the Bull Inn, and possesses an excellent library. There are also two *Freemasons' Lodges*, each of which has a large number of members.

Two newspapers are published here every Saturday : one by Mr. Brown, called the "Cambridge Chronicle;" the other, the "Independent Press," by Mr. Hatfield.

CAMBRIDGE BANKERS.

JOHN MORTLOCK, Esq. and Sons, in Bene't street: draw on Smith, Payne and Co. London.

Messrs. FISHER and Son; in the Petty Cury: draw on Curries and Co. Cornhill, London.

Messrs. FOSTER and Co. in Trinity street: draw on Prescott, Grote and Co. Threadneedle street, London.

MR. HUMFREY, in Trumpington street: draws on Prescott, and Co. Threadneedle street, London.

MR. BARKER, in Trinity street: draws on Sir J. W. Lubboek, and Co. Mansion - House street, London.

The POST OFFICE is in Sidney street. It opens every morning at half-past seven from the 6th of April to the 5th of October, and at eight o'clock from the 5th of October to the 6th of April; and shuts at half-past nine at night.

As few things contribute more to the comfort and pleasure of travelling than good Inns, we shall enumerate those where the best accommodations are to be had. The following are the principal :—

The Bull, Trumpington street.

The Eagle, Bene't street.

The Hoop, Sidney street.

The Red Lion, Petty Cury.

The Sun, Trinity street.

The University Arms, Regent street.

MIDSUMMER, OR POT-FAIR,

Is held annually on a common near Jesus College, called Midsummer Green; it commences on Midsummer eve, and continues four days. This fair is said to have originated with certain large assemblages of children and others; which circumstance attracting the notice of the pedlars, they began to dispose of their merchandise on this spot as early as the reign of Henry I. The principal article now brought here for sale is earthenware, whence it obtained the appellation of *Pot-Fair*. Rows of booths are also erected for the sale of china, drapery, toys, &c. and on the principal day there is a large fair for horses. It is proclaimed on the 22d of June, by the Vice-Chancellor and chief officers of the University, and by the Mayor and Corporation successively. The charter was granted by King John, and confirmed by Henry III., in 1228.

Another, called *Garlick Fair*, was formerly kept here; it was granted by Henry VI., in 1438, to the Nuns of St. Rhadegund, and held in Jesus-lane, on the 15th of August, and two following days; but it is now gone to decay.

STOURBRIDGE FAIR.

This once celebrated fair, anciently called *Steresbridge* or *Stourbridge*, but now usually called *Sturbitch Fair*, is held in a field about a mile distant from

Cambridge, a little to the east of Barnwell. This Fair was connected with the Old Hospital of Lepers, at Steresbridge, the remains of which still exist. In an Inquisition held in the third year of Edward the 1st, (1274) it was found that there was a certain fair belonging to the said Hospital, at the Feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross, held within its preeincts by grant from King John, for the use and maintenance of the Lepers, and which fell in September. In the reign of Henry IV. John Arondell, Chaplain of the free Chapel of Steresbridge, claimed a right of stallage within its preeincts from all persons merchandizing there; and upon a hearing in the Exchequer the privilege was adjudged to him as having been enjoyed by his predecessors. The field where the fair is annually held, is above half a mile square, bounded by the river Cam on the north, and the Stour on the east. The ground is marked out, on the 4th of September, by the Mayor and Aldermen, when the dealers are allowed to erect their booths; and, on the 18th the fair is proclaimed by the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University, and the Mayor and Corporation of the Town. The time of its continuance is fourteen days.*

* In the year 1558, the University being through the fraudulence of a former time somewhat necessitous, were about to part with their privileges relating to this fair for a small sum; but Dr. Robert Brassey, the then Provost of King's College, preserved them to the University by his honourable and firm refusal.

This fair was formerly by far the largest in England. In the year 1605, the fair was first attended by hackney coaches from London; and the multitudes of people assembled in some years have been so great, that upwards of sixty coaches have plied at one time. But diminished as the *general* trade of this once-celebrated mart is, through the great changes which have been introduced into the mode of conducting commerce, it still retains a large business in wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; and two days (September 25th and 26th) are set apart for the sale of horses. The booths are erected in regular streets, containing shops of numerous trades; and, in favourable weather, a large concourse of people attend from several miles round.

There is a court for the prompt administration of justice during the fair, in which the Mayor, or his deputy, determines controversies, and preserves decorum. There is also a court of the Commissary and Proctors for the sealing of weights and measures; and the hops, leather, &c. sold at the fair, are weighed in the Taxors' scale.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

WHICH, during the Heptarchy, composed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, is bounded on the north-west by Northamptonshire; on the west by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the east by Suffolk; on the north-east by Norfolk; and on the north by Lincolnshire. Its greatest length is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth, at the southern and widest extremity, is somewhat more than 25; its circumference is about 130. It contains nearly 443,300 acres, 17 hundreds, 165 parishes, 1 city, 8 market-towns, about 23,000 houses, and 130,000 inhabitants. The limits on the northern half are chiefly rivers, and their communicating branches; on the southern the boundaries are wholly artificial. It sends seven members to Parliament, viz. three for the county, two for the university, and two for the town of Cambridge; pays nine parts of the land-tax, and provides 480 men for the national militia. It is included in the Norfolk Circuit of the Judges.

The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are the *Ouse* and the *Granta* or *Cam*. The Ouse enters the county between Fenny Drayton and Earith; thence it runs eastward through the fens, till, at some distance above Denny Abbey, it assumes a northerly direction, and passing Stretham, Ely, and Littleport,

flows into Norfolk. The Cam has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Guilden Morden; thence flowing to the north-east, it receives several rivulets; and near Grantchester has its current enlarged by the united waters of its sister streams which flow into this county from Essex. Hence taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and, having passed several villages, falls into the Ouse at Harrimere, in the parish of Stretham.

Besides the above rivers, the channels of which appear to have been marked out by nature, there are numerous streams in the north part of Cambridgeshire, which were dictated by the conveniences, and formed by the industry of man. These intersect the county in various directions; and by carrying off the surplus waters of the fens, have been the means of bringing many thousand acres into cultivation. The chief drains are the old and new Bedford rivers, which are navigable for upwards of 20 miles, in a straight line across the county from Earith to Denver.

The county of Cambridge is chiefly flat and open. The churches being generally erected on the highest parts, may be distinguished at the distance of several miles. The south-eastern division, reaching from Gogmagog Hills to Newmarket, is bleak, heathy, and thinly inhabited; being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk, into Norfolk,

forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. The south and south-west parts of the county are more elevated than the rest, and thus form a contrast to the northern division.

The soil of Cambridgeshire is varied, consisting, about Wisbech, of a mixture of sand and clay; in the fens, of a strong black earth, lying on a galt or gravel; in the uplands, of chalk, gravel, loam, and tender clay. Inclosures are gradually taking place, new Acts of Parliament for that purpose being obtained from time to time. The application of the land is extremely various. In those parts which have been reclaimed from the floods, or are subject but to occasional overflows, it has all the fertility of water-meadows. The crops of oats are particularly exuberant; great quantities of wheat and cole-seed are also grown; while many thousand acres, particularly on the north-west side, are appropriated to pasture. Some very fine butter is produced in this county; and the vicinity of Cottenham is famous for a peculiar kind of cheese of very good flavour. The south and south-western parts are productive of wheat, barley, and oats; and the heaths and commons that intersect these districts, furnish sustenance also for many thousand sheep, chiefly of the Norfolk and West Country breeds. In some of the parishes bordering on Essex saffron is cultivated.

In the year 1824 a "*Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society*" was instituted. Prizes of silver medals and money are awarded for the finest fruits, flowers,

and vegetables, produced at stated times of the year; the funds arise from donations and annual subscriptions.

This county is celebrated for its botanical productions, an accurate account of which has been published by the late Rev. Richard Relhan, of King's College, under the title of "*Flora Cantabrigiensis*."

The following is a description of the principal towns, villages, and noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in the County:—

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Bourn	<i>ib.</i>
Burwell	<i>ib.</i>
Caxton	<i>ib.</i>
Cherry Hinton	235
Chesterton	<i>ib.</i>
Cheveley	<i>ib.</i>
Childersley	<i>ib.</i>
Chippenham	<i>ib.</i>
Devil's Ditch	236
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Madingley	238
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BABRAHAM, six miles south-west of Cambridge, the seat of H. J. Adeane, Esq., is an elegant modern building, with a small but pleasant park.

At BOURN, near Caxton, is a large and interesting church, probably erected early in the thirteenth century. The seat of Earl Delawarr is a very tasteful specimen of a modern imitation of the Elizabethan style. Population, 767.

BURWELL is a very considerable village on the eastern side of the county, near Newmarket. The great attraction of Burwell is its church, which is built in the later gothic style; and for symmetry and good proportion, is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom. It was erected about twenty years after the foundation of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and probably by some of the artificers who were employed in the construction of that fabric. The windows are of noble dimensions; and the tower is embrasured, and adorned with elegant pinnacles. The remains of an ancient castle are still standing, surrounded by a large fosse. The number of inhabitants is 1668.

CAXTON is situated on the Roman road on the western side of the county, about thirteen miles from Cambridge. Formerly a market was held here, but

that has ceased. It hardly contains now more than seventy houses, which are of a mean appearance. It is one of the oldest post-towns in the kingdom. Matthew Paris, the historian, is said to have been born here.

CHERRY HINTON is a pleasant village, three miles from Cambridge, on the left of the road to the Gogmagog Hills. The chancel of its church is of the early English style, and of great beauty.

CHESTERTON is a large and pleasant village, a mile north of Cambridge. The church is a spacious building, in the perpendicular style, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The remains of a mansion in this place, formerly belonging to the Priors of Barnwell, is now used as a granary. The parish contains 1174 inhabitants.

CHEVELEY, two miles from Newmarket, is one of the seats of the Duke of Rutland, who generally resides there in the shooting season. It is situated in a well-wooded park, within which, near the Cheveley gate, surrounded by a deep ditch, nearly square, are some vestiges of a castle, the residence of its ancient proprietors. Population, 541.

CHILDERSLEY, a reduced village, six miles west of Cambridge, was formerly the seat of the Cutts family. Charles I. was conveyed as a prisoner here for a few days in 1647; and a chamber is still shewn in which his majesty was confined.

CHIPPENHAM PARK, near Newmarket, is the seat of John Tharp, Esq. who has effected many

great improvements on the estate. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and the lodges at the entrance of the park display much elegance. The mansion, with the exception of the following paintings, contains little that is remarkable :—St. John, a Madonna, a Magdalen, and the Trinity, by *Carlo Dolci*; Rinaldo and Armida, and a Magdalen, by *Guercino*; and David and Goliath, by *Guido*.

DEVIL'S DITCH. The eastern part of Cambridgeshire is intersected by several banks or ridges, and also by some deep ditches, which appear to have been boundaries against invasion. The most remarkable of the latter is called the Devil's Ditch; the etymology of which appellation may be accounted for in the name of *Davilier*, who held the manor of Broome, in Suffolk, by the service of being conductor of the footmen or infantry of that county and Norfolk, who were bound to serve the king in his Welsh wars, and had their rendezvous always at that ditch. This celebrated ditch commences near *Cattledge*, and runs across Newmarket Heath, in a straight line, for seven miles, to Reach. The slope measures from 26 to 52 feet, and the width of the works is 100 feet. The earth that was dug out of the trench is thrown up, and forms a high bank on the east side, which is that next to the sea. This mode of disposing of the excavated earth, is, in the opinion of Dr. Stukeley, a proof that the ditch was made some centuries before Caesar, by the first inhabitants that settled eastward, in order to secure

themselves from the attacks of the inland aborigines. Its antiquity is inferred from several ways having been cut through the bank, and the ditch filled up. These passages are mostly called gaps.

DENNY-ABBEY, in the parish of Waterbeach, seven miles from Cambridge, on the road to Ely, was a convent of Benedictine Monks, till their possessions became the property of the Knights Templars. This order being dissolved in 1312, their estates were granted by Pope Clement V. to the Knights Hospitallers, who re-granted Denny Abbey to Edward II.—Edward III. bestowed it on Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, who founded here a nunnery; and was on her death (which happened in 1376) interred here. The site of the Abbey is occupied by a spacious dwelling-house. The transept of the chapel still remains, and, with the refectory, is used as a barn.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, four miles east of Cambridge, are the highest eminences in this county. How they obtained their fanciful appellation is uncertain. On the top of these hills is a triple entrenchment, with two ditches, rudely circular. This is supposed by some writers to be a British, and by others a Roman camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties. Within the entrenchment, which encloses about $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres, are the house and grounds of Lord Godolphin.

LINTON, ten miles from Cambridge, is a market-town, situated on the south-east side of the county,

in a very pleasant spot, the grounds being more varied than in any other part of Cambridgeshire. The church is a spacious structure, with two aisles, a nave, chancel, and large tower. In the south aisle is an elegant mural monument of marble, by *Wilton*, erected by means of a bequest of 1000*l.* left for the purpose by Peter Standley, Esq. to perpetuate his affection for his sister and benefactress. The number of houses in this parish is about 220; and of inhabitants 1678.

MADINGLEY, three miles west of Cambridge, is the seat of the family of the Cottons. The manor-house, an ancient brick building, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., is nearly surrounded with woods and pleasure grounds, and from the road has a very picturesque appearance. Near the grand entrance is an ancient, but beautiful gothic gateway, ornamented with a variety of elegant carving. It was originally the gateway to the public schools at Cambridge. The interior of the mansion is elegantly fitted up, and contains numerous paintings; amongst which are those of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart., by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*; James Craggs, Esq.; and William Stukeley, Esq. by *Walker*. The village church, pleasantly situated in the park, is a small, but very neat structure, with a painted window over the communion table, representing the *Crucifixion*. Some monuments of the Cotton family are in the church. The parish contains about 250 inhabitants.

NEWMARKET, thirteen miles from Cambridge and 61 from London, has long been celebrated in the annals of horsemanship for its extensive heath, which has been formed into one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom. The diversion of horse-racing does not appear to have made any considerable progress in this country till the accession of James I., when Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment, as this monarch erected a house there, which was destroyed in the civil wars, but re-built by that distinguished patron of the turf, Charles II.

The principal part of this town is situated in Suffolk, but as the whole of the race-course is in this county, we have included a description of it in the history of Cambridgeshire. Most of the houses are modern and well-built; and many of them, which have been erected as residences for the nobility and gentry who attend the races, are elegant. The town is also well provided with excellent inns, coffee-houses, billiard-rooms, &c. for the accommodation of its numerous visitors during the races. These diversions are held several times in the year, principally during the spring, beginning with Easter, and in July and October.—The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and wide street, partly erected on the gentle declivity of a hill. This town has been twice destroyed by fire. The inhabitants of the Suffolk division are about 1820; those of the Cambridgeshire side only about 720.

SAWSTON, a large village, six miles south of Cambridge, is the residence of the Huddleston family. The mansion-house, a fine ancient building, was erected in 1557, partly with the materials of Cambridge Castle, given to Sir John Huddleston, by Queen Mary, who had been entertained by him immediately after the death of her brother Edward VI., and conveyed safely to Framlingham Castle.

LITTLE SHELFORD. On the north side of the chancel of the church, under an ogee arch, richly ornamented with crockets, is the monument of Sir John de Freville, a Crusader, who died in 1312; it is an altar-tomb, with the effigies of a cross-legged knight, carved in stone, with a lion at his feet.

LONG STANTON, a village seven miles northwest of Cambridge, where the Hatton family have been seated from the end of the sixteenth century to within a few years of the present time. The ancient manor-house was a venerable building, erected about the year 1560; but has partly been taken down, and a smaller mansion of elegant construction built, which is now inhabited by the Rev. Algernon Peyton. The Bishops of Ely had formerly a palace here. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here by Bishop Cox, in August 1564. This village has two churches; one of which is very rude and ancient; the inhabitants are about 560 in number.

SOHAM is a large irregular town, seven miles

north of Newmarket. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons it was a place of some importance. The church is a spacious edifice, and of great beauty, built in the form of a cross, and having a lofty tower at the west end. The amount of the population is about 3700.

SPINNEY ABBEY, in the parish of Wicken, near Soham, was the seat of Henry, the fourth son of Oliver Cromwell. After the restoration, he retired to this place. In his retirement he was discovered by Charles the Second, who, on returning from Newmarket in September, 1671, expressed a wish for refreshment, and being informed by a courtier that a very honest gentleman resided in the neighbourhood, who would think it an honour to entertain his majesty, desired to be conducted to his mansion. On entering the farm-yard, which led to the house, one of the king's attendants took up a pitch-fork, and throwing it across his shoulder, walked in a stately manner before Mr. Cromwell, who was then in the yard, wondering at the number of his visitors, and still more so at this ceremony, which even surprised the laughter-loving Charles, who inquiring its meaning: "Sire," said the pitch-fork bearer, with more however of insolence than generosity, "the gentleman before whom I now carry this implement of husbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being mace-bearer when in Ireland." The monarch smiled: but Mr. Cromwell was greatly confused.

This, however, was soon removed by the ease and gaiety of his royal guest. Mr. Cromwell died the 23rd of March, 1673-4, and lies buried in Wicken church, where there are memorials of him, and some others of the Cromwell family.

SWAFFHAM BULBEC, ten miles north-east of Cambridge, was anciently possessed by the family of Bolebec, one of whom founded a Benedictine Nunnery here as early as the reign of King John, some small remains of which still exist; but the site is occupied principally by a modern house. The parochial, formerly the Nuns' Church, was re-built, about the year 1350, and consecrated by the Bishop of Ely. The village stands in three parishes.—The other two, which are called *Priors*, or *Little Swaffham*, and *St. Cyric*, have their churches standing on a high hill, in one church-yard, and hence have obtained the name of *Swaffham Two-Churches*. The structures are built in different styles of architecture, and, from their situation, which renders them conspicuous at a great distance, they form beautiful ornaments to the adjacent country.

TRUMPINGTON, a small village adjoining Cambridge, on the London road, was once the residence of Christopher Anstey, Esq. the celebrated author of "The New Bath Guide." In this village is a spacious mansion-house, belonging to the Pemberton family. The church has a very elegant interior: in the north aisle is the monument of

Sir Roger de Trumpington, a crusader, who died in 1288.

WIMPOLE, ten miles south-west of Cambridge, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County, is by far the most splendid private residence in Cambridgeshire. The *mansion-house* is a spacious brick structure, with extensive wings ; which have been erected since the centre part of the building. The east wing is connected with the offices, and the west with a large green-house. The entrance to the hall is by a double flight of steps. The interior of this fabric combines neatness with elegance, and has been lately improved. Several of the chambers have been thrown into one, which is splendidly fitted up as a state drawing-room. The various apartments contain a magnificent assemblage of paintings,—many of them are by the first masters : the following is a list of those which appear the most valuable.

IN THE GALLERY.

BEN JONSON ; *Cornelius Jansen* ; the countenance of the poet is thoughtful and penetrating. He is delineated seated at a table, with a pen in his hand, apparently in the act of study. The whole expression is dignified and noble.

FRANK HALS, by himself. This is a very curious head. The painter has pourtrayed himself with rough hair and huge whiskers. An air of eccentricity and wildness pervades the countenance.

A VENETIAN NOBLEMAN ; *Titian*. Extremely fine.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA ; *Titian*. The features of this extra-

ordinary man, who was the founder of the society of the Jesuits, are expressive of much thought.

SPINOLA, the famous Spanish General; *Rubens*.

HEAD OF A MONK, by some supposed to be Martin Luther.

A half-length of a lady, delineated looking over a balcony. This was brought from Italy by Lord Hardwicke. The colouring is extremely rich and brilliant.

The *Library* is a noble apartment, and the collection of books extremely select and valuable. It contains the best editions of both English and foreign authors, in every branch of literature ; besides many volumes of curious engravings. The room is plain, but handsomely fitted up, and ornamented with the portraits of the most eminent writers ; among these are heads of Lord Somers, Bishop Warburton, Dr. S. Clarke, Ben Jonson, Pope, Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. Barrow ; a whole-length of Bishop Burnet, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller* ; and a half-length of Matthew Prior, a very spirited resemblance. In this apartment is a very fine carving, in ivory, of our Saviour on the cross, brought from Italy by the late Lord Hardwicke : the agony of the countenance, and the appearance of the body drawn up by extreme pain, are exceedingly well represented. Besides the books contained in this library, Lord Hardwicke has a large and valuable collection of state papers and manuscripts, preserved in an apartment secured from fire.

The following pictures are also to be found in the different apartments :

David and Goliath; *Giorgione*: animated and well coloured.
The Angel appearing to Hagar. The figure of Hagar, who
is on her knees, is extremely fine.

The inside of the Church of St. John de Lateran, at Rome.

Virgin and Child; *Old Palma*.

Vandyck, a head, by himself.

The laughing and crying Philosophers; *Rubens*.

Virgin and Child, surrounded with flowers; *Vandyck*.

The passage of the Israelites.

A Battle Piece; *Rosa di Tivoli*.

Sir Thomas More; *Holbein*.

Job and his Wife; a very singular painting. The body of Job is naked, and covered with boils. Near him stands his wife, who, from her figure and expression, appears to be urging him to "curse God and die."

A curious piece, called a Philosopher's Study; *Old Franks*.

Roman Charity; *Rubens*.

Richard, Earl of Warwick; *Vandyck*.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Moon-light scene; sea view; *Marlow*. This is a most exquisite and well-managed performance.

The burning of the Turkish Fleet in the Bay of Constantinople; a companion to the above.

The love-sick Maid; *Opie*. A very fine picture.

Virgin and Child; *Titian*.

Landscape; *Salvator Rosa*.

Lord Royston, (Son of the third Earl) when a child; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Hermit in his cell; *Rembrandt*. Very fine.

Head of St. Peter, with the keys and a book; *Guido*.

Inside of a Green Grocer's Cottage; *Teniers*.

Marriage of the Virgin; *Luca Giordano*.

Edward VI. ancient; on board.

Venus and Mars; *Luca Giordano*.

The temptation of St. Anthony; *Rubens*, and other artists.

Raphael; a very fine portrait, said to be by *Titian*.

Lord Somers with the Seals.

The House of Commons in the time of the Speaker Onslow. This was painted by *Sir James Thornhill*, assisted, as is supposed, by *Hogarth*, his son-in-law. The characters most conspicuous, are those of the Speaker; Sir Sydney Godolphin; Colonel Onslow; and Sir Robert Walpole, who is in the attitude of rising. Sir James Thornhill, being then a member, has also introduced his own portrait.

Lord Anson, a head.

Philip Yorke, the Chancellor, and first Earl Hardwicke; *W. Hoare*, 1763.

Philip Yorke, the second Earl Hardwicke; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Miss Catharine Freeman, first wife of the Hon. C. Yorke, and mother of the third Earl Hardwicke.

The Lake of Albano; *More*. Very finely coloured.

In the drawing-room is a very fine piece of mosaic work, representing the Temple of the Sybils. The principal figures introduced are a man and two cows; the latter are admirable; and the whole performance is very beautiful: at a little distance it cannot be distinguished from painting.

The portraits of George I.; George II.; George III.; Queen Charlotte; Marshal Laudolm; Mr. Pelham; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle; Lord Lyttelton; Lord Chesterfield; the great Hampden; Mrs. Montague; and numerous others are preserved in this mansion.

The *private Chapel* is an apartment in the house, ornamented with various figures of Roman saints

and pontiffs on the walls, and a large painting of the *Nativity* over the altar; all by *Sir James Thornhill*.

The grounds in the vicinity of the mansion are rather flat; but from some parts of the park the views are extensive and beautiful. Opposite the southern front is a fine avenue, near three miles in length. The views are embellished by several pieces of water.

The village church, situated near the mansion-house, was re-built in 1749, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, after a plain design of *Flitcroft*. Four of the windows are of painted glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the Yorke family are allied by marriage; and a figure of David playing on the harp. Here are several handsome monuments of the Hardwicke family; and also a marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Chicheley, Knight. The monument of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke is very superb. It was designed by *James Stuart*, and executed by *Scheemakers*. The second Lord Hardwicke is commemorated by an urn, with a mourning figure decking it with flowers. The monuments of the Hon. Charles Yorke, second son of the Chancellor, and his Lady, both executed by *Scheemakers*, are very elegant; and one raised to the memory of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Yorke, third son of the Chancellor, and father of the present Earl, which was executed by *Bacon*, is extremely well finished.

ELY.

THE city of ELY is situated on a slight eminence in the isle of that name. It is sixteen miles from Cambridge, and sixty-eight from London. The original settlement appears to have been about a mile from the present city, at a place called *Cratendune*, now called Cratendon Field. The isle of Ely came into the possession of Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, by the death of Tonbert her husband; and she refusing to ascend the throne of her second husband Egfrid, King of Northumberland, retired to the isle of Ely, and began to erect a monastery where the city now stands, about the year 673, and soon assembled a numerous congregation of religious persons. On her death, she was buried by her orders, in the common cemetery of the nuns; but her body was removed sixteen years afterwards into the church, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin. She was regarded as a saint for many centuries; and various miracles were attributed after her death to her sanctity. This monastery flourished till about the year 870, when it was discovered by the Danes, who put its peaceful inhabitants to the sword, and burned the church and buildings.

In the year 970 the Monastery was restored to its former flourishing state by Ethelwold, Bishop of

Winchester, under the patronage of King Edgar, who restored to the Convent the jurisdiction of the Isle, which, after the Danish massacre, had been annexed to the crown by Burhed, King of Mercia. From this period to the time of the Conquest, the Abbey flourished greatly; when, during the confusion that ensued, it was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the Abbot, being fearful that its whole possessions would be seized by the Conqueror, resolved to support the interest of Edgar Atheling, and gave shelter and assistance to several English Lords, who were determined to defend their country from one whom they regarded as an usurper. William commanded the assailants in person, and after many unsuccessful attempts to enter the island, was obliged to desist; but he proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery, situate without the isle, to his Norman followers. This was the surest mode of extorting submission from the monks; but, surrounded as they were by the English officers, they dared not offer to make terms with the King. The Abbot therefore, with several of the monks, left Ely privately, and sued for pardon of William. In the ensuing year, the King marched a large army against them, and after great slaughter, victory was declared for the King; who pardoned the monks through the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. The foundation of the magnificent conventional church was laid, about 1081, by Simeon, then Abbot of Ely; but it re-

mained unfinished at the time of his decease, and the east side was completed by his successor Richard, in the year 1106. This Abbot solicited Henry I. to establish a Bishopric here; but the design was not effected till after the Abbot's death in 1108. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new See.* Henry VIII. granted a charter, in 1541, to convert the conventional church into a cathedral; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a dean, eight prebendaries, and other ministers.

The Cathedral is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular mixture of various styles of architecture; yet, considered as a whole, it must be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the edifice, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. Here the arches are circular, as well as in the nave, which was begun during the reign of the latter monarch, and completed before 1174. Between this period and the

* The Diocese (which was taken from the See of Lincoln) included the whole of the County of Cambridge, with the exception of a few parishes on the east and north-east, belonging to the Sees of Norwich and Rochester. It has been enlarged under the late Ecclesiastical commission, by the still further abstraction from the See of Lincoln, of the Counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and by the addition of small parts of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, heretofore in the Diocese of Norwich.

year 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west tower; the interior view of which is particularly beautiful, it being decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by 27 windows. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry floor, and various irregular beams. These were, however, removed in 1802, through the munificence and taste of the Right Rev. James Yorke, then Bishop, who also enabled the dean and chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendour. The handsome vestibule at the entrance was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius.

The foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, in 1234, and finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of a like accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, designed and erected the present octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, which

represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. The whole of this elegant octagon was finished in the year 1342. The three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt about the same period. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with elegant foliage, executed with great skill. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed, by his direction, to its present situation. The stalls in the new choir were originally made by Alan de Walsingham; the east window is embellished with a good painting of Saint Peter; and the altar-piece is a fine old painting, representing Saint Peter delivered from prison by the Angel. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died in 1500: his tomb is placed in the chapel. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel. This was erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530, and is highly enriched with delicate gothic ornaments. In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, chiefly of the bishops who have filled the see, but

these are now much defaced. The front is of very elegant worked marble, adorned with small statues.

The extreme extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet: but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet; the height of the lantern 170; the extreme height of the western tower 270; and of the two towers on the south, 120 feet. The length of the nave is 203 feet, and the height of the roof over it 104. The height of the eastern front to the top of the cross is 112 feet.*

Near the east end of the cathedral is Saint Mary's chapel, now Trinity church. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward II., and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age. The interior length is 100 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spiring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles.

The cloisters and other buildings of the monastery have been long since demolished, except the refectory, which has been converted into a residence for the dean; and an elegant little chapel, built by Prior Crauden, now much mutilated, and appropriated to domestic uses. The remains of the first Saxon church, built by Etheldreda, are very considerable, and have been formed into prebendal houses; the western gate of the college, or the *Ely Porta*, is still

* A very interesting Architectural Description of this venerable and elegant fabric has been published by the Rev. Geo. Millers, M.A. Precentor of the Cathedral.

standing; it is of brick, with battlements and low towers.

The Bishop's Palace is a venerable structure. It was built by Bishops Alecock and Goodrich, and was greatly improved by Bishop Keene. It is very commodious, and fitted up in an elegant style.

There is also a grammar-school appendant to the cathedral, for the education of twenty-four boys; and a charity-school for the same number. The justices of the peace have hitherto been appointed by the Bishops of Ely; but hereafter, in pursuance of recent Acts of parliament, will be appointed by the crown. They hold a petty sessions at the sessions-house every market-day, which is on the Thursday. This city is the only one in England not represented in Parliament. The population amounts to about 6,200.

SUTTON, five miles west of Ely, is a large village, containing a very elegant gothic church, which stands on an eminence. It is in the decorated style of the first and second Edwards. It has a beautiful square tower, on which are two octagonal stories adorned with carving.

CHATTERIS is a very large and populous village, containing upwards of 4,000 inhabitants.

DODDINGTON, eleven miles north-west of Ely, is the most extensive parish in the county, and contains 38,000 acres of rich land. The rectory is in the gift of the Peyton family, and is supposed to be the richest in the kingdom, being valued at 7,306*l.*

per annum. Doddington was anciently a seat of the Bishops of Ely; Bishop Balsham, the founder of St. Peter's College, died there in 1286. Population of the parish, 7,500.

MARCH is a market-town, near Doddington, situated on the banks of the river *Nene*. The church is an elegant and spacious edifice. A number of coins and other Roman antiquities have been discovered in digging near this place. Population, 5,117.

THORNEY is also a small market-town, twenty miles from Ely, extremely well situated. This place was long famous as the site of an Abbey of Benedictine Monks, founded in 972, by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. It was a very opulent establishment, and ranked among the mitred abbeys. In the year 1085 the ancient church was taken down, and a new one was commenced by the Abbot Gunter; this structure was extensive and magnificent; but when the abbey was dissolved, great part of it was destroyed, and the rest was spared on its being made parochial. The aisles were removed in 1636; and the nave, which is sixty-six feet long, and twenty-eight broad, was repaired and fitted up for divine service. The school-house occupies part of the supposed remains of the abbey cloisters. The number of inhabitants in the parish is about 2050.

WISBECH,

THE most northern town in the county, and the second in consequence, derived its name from the River Ouse, or Wis, which flows through, and falls into the sea, about eleven miles below it. It is 24 miles from Ely, 44 from Cambridge, and 94 from London. From a mention of the town in the Saxon Chronicle, Wisbech appears to have been well known as early as the 7th century; and has moreover at different times furnished evident traces of its having been a Roman station. In 1087 King William built a castle here, which was dismantled in the reign of Henry II., restored afterwards, and again destroyed, together with the town, in 1236, by an inundation of the sea; restored again as early as 1246, and probably continued thus, till rebuilt about 1480, by Morton, Bishop of Ely, from whose time it continued to be the constant or temporary residence of the Bishops of Ely, till the time of the suppression of the Hierarchy, in the interregnum, when it was purchased by John Thurloe, Esq., afterwards secretary of state to the Protector. This gentleman rebuilt it from a design of *Inigo Jones*, and in 1816 it was taken down by the proprietor.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome fabric, though of singular

construction, having two naves, two aisles, and two chancels. The naves are lofty, and separated from each other by a row of light slender columns, with pointed arches; the aisles are the most ancient, particularly that on the north side, which is divided from its nave by low massive columns, and Saxon arches. The window at the west end of the south aisle is much admired. It is divided into five lights, by strong mullions, and the tracery of the whole is finely varied. The tower is finished with an elegant pierced parapet and pinnacles. On the west side of the north entrance is a small chapel, or chantry, dedicated to St. Martin. Over the porch of the south entrance is a room, which in 1657 was converted into a library: it contains several valuable works, such as Walton's Polyglot Bible, the works of the early Christian Fathers, &c. In this church are several handsome monuments.

A handsome chapel of ease, of an octagonal form, adequate to the accommodation of 1,000 persons, was erected, in 1828, by subscription. The principal contributor, both to the erection and endowment, was the late vicar, the Rev. Doctor Jobson.

The charter of the corporation of Wisbech was granted by Edward VI. and confirmed successively by James I. and Charles II. By the late municipal act it is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors.

The trade of Wisbech, which has much increased of late years, is now very considerable. The prin-

cipal articles of traffic are coals, corn, timber, and wine; the average of the exports and imports amounts to nearly 86,000 tons annually. The custom-house duties paid, are about 30,000*l.* per annum. The market is abundantly supplied with poultry, fish, and butcher's meat; and the trade of the town is further promoted by six annual fairs, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. The public charities and benefactions belonging to the town are numerous and valuable.

Many improvements in the buildings have been made since the middle of the last century;—the chief of which are, a neat stone bridge over the great river, consisting of one elliptical arch, of a span of 72 feet, erected about the year 1758, at the expence of nearly 2,300*l.*;—a custom-house, a corn-exchange, a shire-hall, and a jail, each of which is well adapted to its purpose. The streets are tolerably well paved, lighted, and watched; the buildings are in general neat and modern, and some few are elegant. On the whole, the town has an air of cheerful opulence and neatness, exceeded by few places of its size in the kingdom.

Wisbech also possesses an excellent Literary Society. It was instituted in 1781. The education of youth is provided for by a free grammar-school, founded 1379. In the charter of Edward VI. provision is made that “a schoolmaster learned in the Greek and Latin languages, shall be supported in the town for ever, at an annual salary of 12*l.*” In 1628 Thomas Parke, Esq., left lands in Cambridge-

shire for the use of the master; and John Crane, Esq. of Cambridge, in 1651, left an augmentation. The whole now produces about $60l.$ per annum. In 1638 Mr. William Holmes founded two Scholarships at Magdalene College, Cambridge, for natives of Wisbech, educated at least three years in this School, and which are now worth about $75l.$ per annum each. The Bishop of Ely is the visitor of the School.

Wisbech is also one of the Corporations entitled in its turn to Mr. Crane's Charity, mentioned above at page 216.

The dissenters from the established church are numerous; consisting chiefly of Quakers, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The population of the town amounts to about 8,800. In 1676 its inhabitants were only 1,705.

THE
GREAT ROADS FROM CAMBRIDGE,
WITH THE
DISTANCES OF THE DIFFERENT TOWNS,
&c.

The places printed in *Italics* are Post-Towns or Stages.

TO LONDON,		Woodford Wells	47
<i>By Epping.</i>		Woodford	48
To Trumpington	2	Snaresbrook	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Great Shelford	4	Whips Cross, <i>Mid.</i>	50
Stapleford	5	Lea Bridge	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sawston	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clapton	53
<i>Chesterford, Essex</i>	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hackney	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Littlebury	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cambridge Heath	55
Newport	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoreditch Church	56
Quendon	20		
<i>Stansted</i>	23		
		OR FROM	
<i>Hockerill, Herts.</i>	26	Snaresbrook	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sawbridgeworth	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laytonstone	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Harlow, Essex</i>	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stratford	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potter's Street	35	Bow, <i>Mid.</i>	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Epping</i>	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mile End	55
Bald Face Stag	46	Whitechapel	56

TO LONDON,

By Barkway.

To Trumpington . . .	2
Hauxton . . .	4
Newton . . .	6½
Foulmire . . .	9
Barley, <i>Herts.</i> . . .	14
<i>Barkway</i> . . .	16
Hare Street . . .	20
Braughing . . .	23
Puckeridge . . .	24
Collier's End . . .	26
Wade's Mill . . .	28
<i>Ware</i> . . .	30
Amwell . . .	31½
Hoddesdon . . .	33¾
Broxbourn . . .	35
Wormley . . .	36
Cheshunt Wash . . .	36¾
Cheshunt Street . . .	37¾
Turner's Hill . . .	38½
Waltham Cross . . .	39½
Enfield Wash, <i>Mid.</i> . . .	40¾
<i>Enfield Highway</i> . . .	41½
Ponder's End . . .	42¼
Edmonton . . .	43¾
Tottenham High Cross	46½
Stamford Hill . . .	47½
Stoke Newington . . .	48½
Kingsland . . .	49½
Shoreditch Church . . .	50¾

TO LONDON,

By Royston.

To Trumpington . . .	2
Hauxton . . .	4
Harston . . .	5½
Melbourn . . .	10
<i>Royston</i> . . .	13¼
Buckland, <i>Herts.</i> . . .	17
Chipping . . .	18½
Buntingford . . .	20
Puckeridge . . .	24
<i>Then to London as by Barkway.</i>	
—	
TO OXFORD,	
<i>By Woburn.</i>	
<i>St. Neots, Hunts.</i> . . .	17¾
<i>Eaton Socon, Beds.</i> . . .	19¼
<i>Bedford</i> . . .	29¾
Ampthill . . .	37¾
Woburn . . .	45
Leighton Buzzard . . .	52½
Aylesbury, <i>Bucks.</i> . . .	63½
Thame, <i>Oxf.</i> . . .	72¾
OXFORD . . .	85¾
—	

TO OXFORD,

By Northampton.

<i>To Huntingdon</i>	15½
<i>Thrapston, North.</i>	32½
<i>Wellingborough</i>	43
<i>Ecton</i>	48
<i>Weston Favell</i>	51
<i>Northampton</i>	53½
<i>Stoney Stratford</i>	67½
<i>Buckingham</i>	76
<i>Bicester</i>	86½
OXFORD	99½

—

TO BIRMINGHAM,

By Leamington.

<i>To Daventry</i>	
[as above]	66
<i>Shuckburgh, Warw.</i>	71½
<i>Southam</i>	76½
<i>Leamington</i>	83½
<i>Warwick</i>	85½
<i>Hatton</i>	88½
<i>Wroxall</i>	91½
<i>Knowle</i>	96½
<i>Solihull</i>	99
BIRMINGHAM	106½

TO BIRMINGHAM.

To Northampton

[See Oxford route]	53½
<i>Weedon Beck</i>	61½
<i>Daventry</i>	66
<i>Braunston</i>	69
<i>Willoughby, Warw.</i>	70½
<i>Dunchurch</i>	74
<i>Knightlow Cross</i>	79½
<i>Coventry</i>	85½
<i>Allesley</i>	88
<i>Meriden</i>	91½
<i>Wells Green</i>	98
BIRMINGHAM	104

—

TO COLCHESTER.

<i>To Babraham</i>	6
<i>Little Abington</i>	8
<i>Linton</i>	10½
<i>Horseheath</i>	14
<i>Haverhill, Suffolk</i>	19
<i>Sturmer, Essex</i>	21½
<i>Baythorne End</i>	23
<i>Great Yeldham</i>	27½
<i>Halstead</i>	34½
<i>Blue Bridge</i>	35½
<i>Earl's Colne</i>	38
<i>Wake's Colne</i>	40
<i>Ford Street</i>	42½
<i>Lexden</i>	45½
COLCHESTER	48

TO IPSWICH.		Cringleford . . .	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Quy	5	Eaton	69
Bottisham . . .	7	NORWICH . . .	71
Devil's Ditch . .	11	—	
Newmarket . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	TO NORWICH,	
Kentford, <i>Suffolk</i>	18	<i>By Bury.</i>	
Saxham White Horse	23	To <i>Bury</i> [See Ips-	
<i>Bury St. Edmund's</i>	27	wich route] . .	27
Bayton	33	Fornham	29
Woolpit	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ingham	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haughley New street	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rymer House . . .	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stowmarket . . .	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barnham	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Needham	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Thetford, Norf.</i> . .	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blakenham Magna	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Larling Ford . . .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Claydon Bridge .	49	<i>Attleburgh</i> . . .	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
IPSWICH	53	Wymondham . . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
—		Hetherset	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
TO NORWICH.		Cringleford . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Quy	5	Eaton	76
Bottisham	7	NORWICH . . .	78
Devil's Ditch . .	11	—	
Newmarket . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	TO YARMOUTH.	
Red Lodge, <i>Suff.</i>	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	To <i>Bury</i> [See Ips-	
Barton Mills . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	wich route] . .	27
Elvedon	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barton	30
<i>Thetford, Norf.</i> .	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ixworth	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Larling Ford . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bottesdale	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Attleburgh</i> . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Osmondistone, or</i>	
Wymondham . . .	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Scole, Norfolk</i> .	49
Hetherset	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Thorpe Abbotts .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

Harleston	56	March	33
<i>Bungay, Suff.</i> . .	$63\frac{1}{2}$	Guyhurn Ferry . .	$38\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Beccles</i>	69	WISBECH	44
Gillingham, <i>Norf.</i>	$70\frac{1}{2}$		—
Fritton, <i>Suff.</i> . .	$77\frac{1}{4}$	TO LINCOLN.	
Gorleston	$81\frac{3}{4}$	To Fenstanton, <i>Hunt.</i>	$10\frac{1}{4}$
YARMOUTH, Norf.	84	Godmanchester . .	$14\frac{1}{2}$
	—	<i>Huntingdon</i> . . .	$15\frac{1}{2}$
TO LYNN.		Great Stukeley . .	18
To Milton	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Little Stukeley . .	$18\frac{3}{4}$
Stretham Bridge . .	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Alembury Hill . .	21
Stretham	$11\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Stilton</i>	$28\frac{1}{4}$
ELY	16	Norman Cross . .	29
Littleport	21	Yaxley	$30\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Southery, Norfolk</i>	$26\frac{1}{4}$	PETERBRO', <i>Northampt.</i>	$34\frac{1}{2}$
Fordham	$30\frac{1}{4}$	Walton	37
Downham	$33\frac{3}{4}$	Clinton	$39\frac{1}{4}$
Runeton Green . .	38	Northborough . .	41
Setch	$41\frac{1}{4}$	Market Deeping, <i>Linc.</i>	$42\frac{1}{2}$
West Winch . . .	$42\frac{1}{2}$	Langtoft	$44\frac{3}{4}$
Hardwicke	$43\frac{3}{4}$	Baston	46
LYNN	45	Kate's Bridge . .	$46\frac{3}{4}$
	—	Thurlby	48
TO WISBECH.		<i>Bourn</i>	$50\frac{1}{4}$
To Fenstanton, <i>Hunt.</i>	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Morton	$52\frac{3}{4}$
<i>St. Ives</i>	$12\frac{1}{4}$	Aslackby	57
Somersham	18	<i>Folkingham</i> . . .	59
Chatteris Ferry . .	23	Osbournby	62
Chatteris, <i>Camb.</i> .	25	Silk Willoughby . .	66
Doddington	29	<i>Sleaford</i>	68

Green Man Inn . . .	$77\frac{1}{4}$	Carlton	84
The Pillar	79	Sutton	$85\frac{1}{4}$
LINCOLN	86	Scarthing Moor .	88
	—	Tuxford	$90\frac{3}{4}$
TO YORK.			
To Norman Cross		Markham Moor .	93
[See Lincoln route]	29	Retford	$97\frac{1}{4}$
Kate's Cabin . . .	$32\frac{1}{2}$	Barnby Moor . .	100
Wansford, <i>Northamp.</i>	$36\frac{3}{4}$	Bawtry, <i>Yorks.</i> .	$105\frac{1}{2}$
Stamford, <i>Linc.</i> .	$42\frac{1}{2}$	Doncaster	$114\frac{1}{2}$
Great Casterton, <i>Rutl.</i>	$44\frac{3}{4}$	Red House	$119\frac{1}{2}$
Greatham	50	Robin Hood's Well	$121\frac{1}{4}$
Witham Comm. <i>Linc.</i>	54	Went Bridge . . .	125
Coltersworth	$55\frac{3}{4}$	Darrington	$126\frac{3}{4}$
Great Ponton	60	Ferrybridge	$129\frac{3}{4}$
Grantham	$63\frac{3}{4}$	Brotherton	$130\frac{3}{4}$
Gunnerby ^t	$65\frac{1}{2}$	South Milford . . .	$134\frac{1}{2}$
Foston	$69\frac{1}{2}$	Sherburn	$135\frac{3}{4}$
Long Bennington	$71\frac{1}{2}$	Towton	$139\frac{1}{2}$
Balderton, <i>Notts.</i>	75	Tadcaster	$142\frac{1}{2}$
Newark	77	Street Houses . .	$145\frac{3}{4}$
Cromwell	$82\frac{1}{2}$	Dring Houses . .	$149\frac{1}{2}$
		YORK	151

C O A C H E S.

The **TIMES**, every morning, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, from the Eagle Inn, by Chesterford, Hockerill, and Epping, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, LONDON.—Returns from the same place to Cambridge at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The **STAR**, on Monday at 6 o'clock in the morning, every other day (Sunday excepted) at 7 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel, by Royston and Ware, to Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, LONDON.—Returns from the same place to Cambridge at a quarter to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The **FLY**, every morning, (Sunday excepted) at 10 o'clock, from the Red Lion Inn, by Chesterford, Hockerill, and Epping, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, LONDON: calls in Bishopsgate-street.—Another coach the same days and hour from the George and Blue Boar, for Cambridge.

The **TELEGRAPH**, every morning (Sunday excepted) at 10 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel, by Royston and Ware, to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, LONDON: calls at the White Horse, Fetter Lane.—Another coach the same days and hour from the Golden Cross, and White Horse, Fetter Lane, for Cambridge.

The **ROCKET**, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at 3 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel, by Royston and Ware, to the White Horse, Fetter Lane, LONDON: calls in Bishopsgate-street.—

Another coach, the same days, from the White Horse at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for Cambridge.

The RAPID, everynight at a quarter past 12 o'clock, from the George Inn, by Royston, to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, LONDON.—Another coach leaves the same place at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, and reaches Cambridge at half-past 1 o'clock in the morning.

The BEE-HIVE, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, from the Blue Boar Inn, by Royston and Ware, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn, LONDON.—Returns from the same place, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past 12 o'clock, to Cambridge.

The LYNN UNION passes through Cambridge to LONDON daily, (Sunday excepted). It leaves the Bull Inn at 12 o'clock, and goes by Barkway to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, LONDON, where it arrives at 6 o'clock. It leaves London at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrives in Cambridge at half-past 2 o'clock.—Another coach the same days, from the same place, at 7 o'clock in the morning, which arrives in Cambridge at 2 o'clock.

The LYNN and WELLS Mail passes through Cambridge to LONDON every night at 12 o'clock, from the George Inn, by Royston, to the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, and the Bell and Crown, Holborn, LONDON. It leaves those places at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, and arrives in Cambridge at half-past 1 o'clock in the morning.

The WISBECH DAY passes through Cambridge to LONDON on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. It leaves the Hoop Hotel at half-past 12 o'clock, and goes by Royston and Ware to the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill. Returns from the same place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Cambridge at 2 o'clock, and proceeds on, through Chatteris and March, to Wisbech.

The WISBECH DEFIAENCE passes through Cambridge to LONDON on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It leaves the Eagle Inn at 1 o'clock, and goes by Royston to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross; calls at the Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street. Returns from London on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Cambridge at 2 o'clock.

The NORFOLK REGULATOR, from Holt by Brandon and Dereham, passes through Cambridge to LONDON on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. It leaves the Eagle Inn at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and goes by Chesterford and Hockerill to the White Horse, Fetter Lane. Returns from the same place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Cambridge at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

The FAKENHAM HERO, from Fakenham by Swaffham, passes through Cambridge to LONDON on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It leaves the Eagle Inn at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and goes by Ches-

terford and Hockerill, to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross. Returns from the same place on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Cambridge at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

The WISBECH and HOLBECH Mail leaves Cambridge every morning at 2 o'clock, from the George Inn. It arrives from those places in Cambridge at 12 o'clock at night.

The ALEXANDER, for LEICESTER, by Huntingdon and Stamford, every morning (Sunday excepted) at half-past 8 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel. [Meets the Lincoln UMPIRE and Nottingham ADELAIDE at Stamford, by which passengers can be forwarded to those places direct,—also to Manchester and Liverpool.] Leaves Stamford for Cambridge at 2 o'clock, and arrives about 7 o'clock in the evening.

The BLUCHER, for HUNTINGDON, every day, (Sunday excepted), at 2 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel. It forwards passengers from Huntingdon by the coaches for the north of England and Scotland, and also to Peterborough. It leaves Huntingdon for Cambridge, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at 1 o'clock.

The DEFIANCE, for HUNTINGDON, every day, (Sunday excepted), at a quarter before 2 o'clock, from the Red Lion. It forwards passengers by the northern coaches from Huntingdon. It leaves Huntingdon for Cambridge at 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at a quarter-past 1 o'clock.

The IPSWICH, every morning (Sunday excepted), at 10 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel, by Bury. Leaves Ipswich the same days and hour for Cambridge, where it arrives about 6 o'clock in the evening. The same coach forwards to Yarmouth, from Bury, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: and brings from Yarmouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The BURY, every day, (Sunday excepted), at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Hoop Hotel. It leaves Bury for Cambridge at a quarter before 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at a quarter before 2 o'clock.

The RED ROVER, to COLCHESTER, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from the Red Lion Inn. It returns from Colchester on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to Cambridge, where it arrives at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The OXFORD, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, from the Eagle Inn,—by St. Neots, Bedford, and Aylesbury. It arrives in Oxford at 6 o'clock in the evening: returns from thence on Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, to Cambridge, where it arrives about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening.

The OXFORD, by Northampton and Bicester, every morning, (Sunday excepted), at half-past 7 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel. It arrives at the Queen's Hotel, Oxford, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Another coach, the same days, from thence, at 8

o'clock in the morning, which arrives in Cambridge at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The EAGLE, for BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, from the Eagle Inn, by Bedford, Northampton, and Leamington. It returns from Birmingham on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and reaches Cambridge about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

The RISING SUN, to BIRMINGHAM, every morning (Sunday excepted), at half-past 7 o'clock, from the Hoop Hotel, by Huntingdon, Northampton, Leamington, and Coventry. It arrives at a quarter-past 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Castle Hotel, Birmingham.—Another coach from thence the same days, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning.

The SURPRISE, for SOHAM, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Hoop Hotel. It leaves Soham for Cambridge at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in time for the Telegraph to London. On Saturday it leaves Soham at 9 o'clock in the morning, and returns at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

VANS AND WAGGONS.

SWANN AND SON'S VAN, every morning (Sunday excepted), at 11 o'clock, to the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, LONDON.

————— WAGGONS, on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, to LONDON.

————— WAGGON, on Tuesday and Friday

evening, at 6 o'clock, to MANCHESTER, and all parts of the north.

SWANN AND SON'S WAGGON, on Wednesday morning, at 12 o'clock, to ELY.

WAGGON, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to BRANDON, &c.

VAN, every morning, (Sunday excepted), at 8 o'clock, to LYNN.

DEACON AND CO'S VAN and WAGGON, daily, from the White Horse, Wheeler Street, (Sunday and Monday excepted), at 1 o'clock, to the White Horse, Cripplegate, LONDON, and all parts of the west and north of England, as well as to Norwich; on the same days to Ely, Lynn, &c.

BIRD'S WAGGON, from the Bricklayers' Arms, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, to the New Catharine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, LONDON.

WAGGON, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, to Ely.

WAGGON, every Tuesday, to Thrapston, Kettering, Oundle, &c.

BRAND'S WAGGON, from the Cock, St. Andrew's Hill, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to the One Swan, Bishopsgate-street, LONDON.

ASHBY'S WAGGON, from the Castle, St. Andrew's Street, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock, to Huntingdon, Peterborough, Stamford, all parts of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire; and to Leicester, Birmingham, and Manchester.

Robert Frost preaches at Cambridge on
"Nature's De course. Spirit." followed

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

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July 15, 1948

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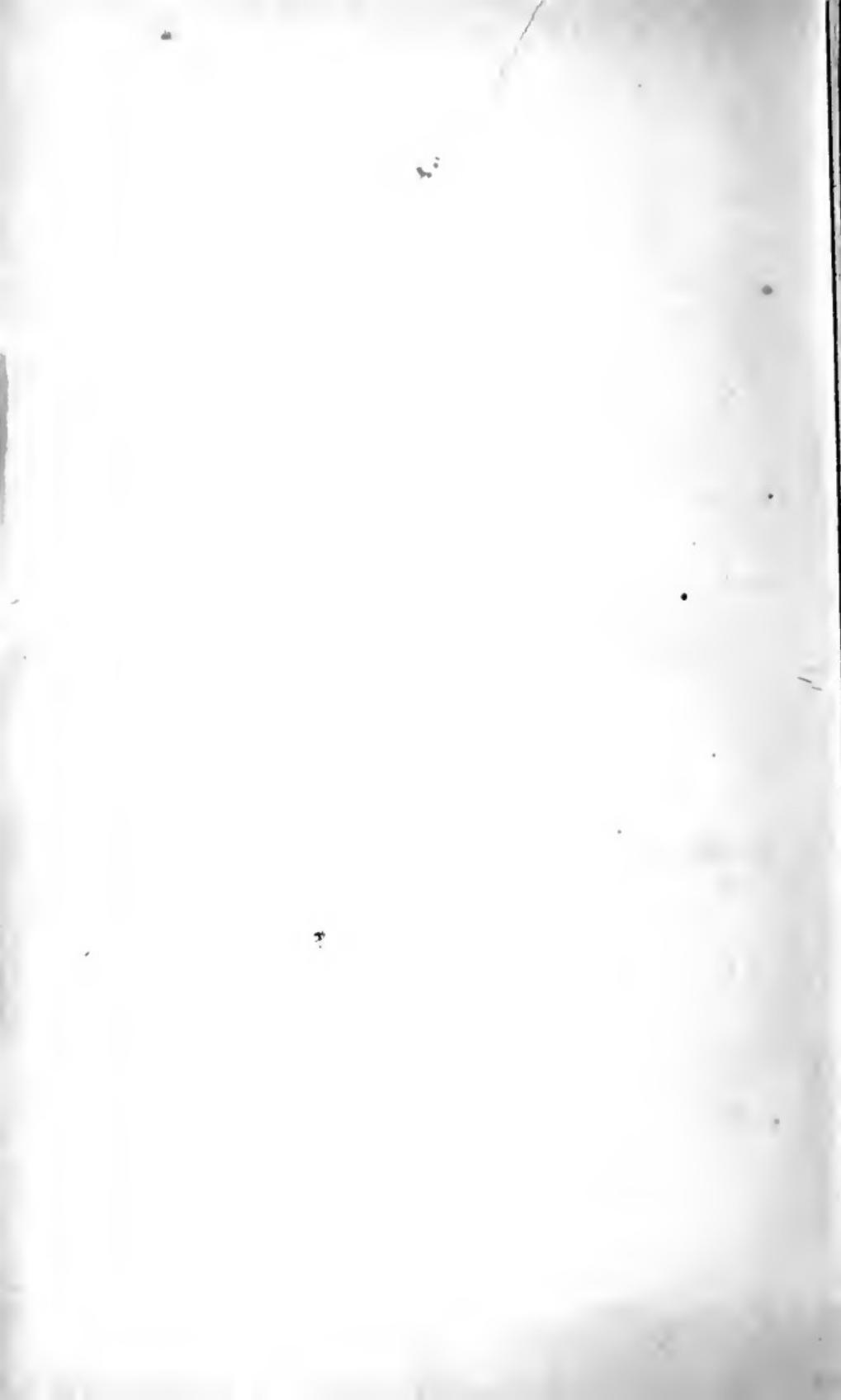
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ANSWER { Page-11 }

REFERENCES

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